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THE
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THE receipts for the first two months of the new financial year are about \$5,500 in advance of those for the corresponding period last year. Of this amount the gain from donations is about \$2,000 and from legacies about \$3,500, making the total receipts for the two months from both sources \$78,757.42. The immediate urgency is for special pledges from churches and individual donors of not less than \$150,000 in addition to what may be expected from regular contributions. As to the imperative nature of this urgency see other paragraphs and articles in the present issue of the *Herald*. To this appeal responses cannot be too prompt or generous.

By the time this number of our magazine reaches its readers the Prudential Committee will be occupied in the most earnest consideration of the matter of appropriations for 1891. The problem will be a most perplexing one at best. It will be a most disheartening one unless special deliverance come from some quarter. Will the Committee be fairly entitled to the name "Prudential" if they make appropriations up to the standard of last year, unless there should be some definite pledges of contributions to supply the deficit resulting from the causes enumerated in the paragraph on the next page?

DR. EDWARD CHESTER, after thirty-two years of service in the Madura Mission, returning to his work, when many thought him physically unable to do so, sends back this ringing utterance: "How much the young clergymen of America lose in joy and splendid work and partnership in the most precious promises of God's work in clinging to the churches at home, which could so easily spare them! Never did the foreign mission work appear to me so unspeakably important or so intensely interesting. I can honestly pronounce it the most hopeful and glorious work of the age."

WE have little change to report this month in regard to affairs in Eastern Turkey. We learn by telegraph from Constantinople that the recent reinforcements for that mission had arrived at their several stations. In the vicinity of Bitlis regiments of soldiers had been stationed among the peasantry to afford protection from the invasion of the Koords during harvesting time, and affairs were more quiet, although the relations between the Turks and Armenians were much strained.

OUR readers must bear with us if we speak repeatedly and strongly upon the matter of the present special need for an increase in contributions. It should be borne in mind that the American Board has now in the foreign field 111 more missionaries, male and female, than it had five years ago, and that the *added* annual cost on this account cannot be less than \$110,000. Three other points must now be taken into consideration: (1) As a result of the legislation by the United States Congress in regard to silver, the price of the currency which is used in India and Ceylon, in Japan, China, and Mexico, has advanced, so that our Treasurer estimates that not far from \$50,000 more will be needed to cover the same items that were covered by last year's appropriations. The rupee has advanced from thirty-four cents to about forty-four cents, and it probably will go higher. This, with the increased value of Mexican dollars used in Japan, China, and Mexico, will add to the cost of the present work of the Board abroad about \$50,000. (2) The Swett legacy, having been expended exactly according to the plan made six years ago by the Board, is now so nearly exhausted that \$30,000 will be needed in the year 1890-91 to make up the amount drawn from this source last year. (3) The legacies of the last year amounted to nearly \$200,000, far beyond the average of previous years. It cannot reasonably be expected that during the present year they will exceed \$150,000, leaving \$50,000 to be provided for under this head. These three items make a total of \$130,000, absolutely demanded over and above the contributions of last year, simply to maintain the work on the present basis. And what shall be said of the need in view of the natural growth of the work and the enlargement so imperatively called for? The importunate pleas of our missionaries for increased means for entering fields of brightest promise should be heard and heeded.

THE American Board Almanac of Missions for 1891 will be ready December 1. We believe that this forthcoming issue will be worthy of hearty commendations such as have greeted the previous numbers of this almanac. Will not our friends see to it that it is widely distributed? Rev. Dr. Scholl, of the Lutheran Church, says of it: "It is much cheaper at ten cents than any patent medicine almanac that you can get for nothing."

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago S. J. Mills, who knew theological students as well as any man of his day, wrote as follows in a letter to Levi Parsons: "I verily believe that there are at our theological seminaries students of divinity who *dare* not lay their Saviour's last commission to his disciples before them, and fast and pray over it for a day, with a view of ascertaining their duty as it respects missions to heathen, lest convictions should fasten upon their minds with a force not to be resisted, that it is their duty to see that commission carried into effect. I say, they *dare* not do it, although the commission closes with the promise, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'" Is this true of the theological students of 1890, as Mills thought it was true of the students of 1816? And a similar question may well be asked as to the consecration of business men. *Dare* they now to take their ledgers with them into their closets, and with prayer and fasting, for a day, ask the Lord how much they should give for the preaching of his gospel throughout the world?

WE learn with great pleasure of a meeting of Corporate Members and others recently held at Chicago, at the call of Vice-President Blatchford, for the purpose of advancing in every practicable way the interests of the foreign missionary cause in the States of the Interior. These gentlemen have prepared an address to be sent to the pastors of the churches throughout the West and Northwest, and we trust that the result will be a prompt and decided forward movement on the part of these churches in behalf of foreign missions.

A STRIKING illustration of the progress of Christian ideas in Japan is seen in the report of a funeral service held at Tōkyō in September. The wife of the Vice-Minister of War, Mrs. Katsura, was a member of the church at Tōkyō of which Rev. Mr. Kanamori is pastor. The funeral was, by request, held in the chapel of the cemetery in which a large number of the great men of Japan are buried. It is said that 2,000 persons were in attendance, though not a quarter part of this number could find room in the chapel. Among those who attended were a prince of the blood, three cabinet ministers, and a large number of army officers, as well as diplomatic officials. A large band was provided, in view of the rank of the husband of the deceased, and Mr. Kanamori preached a fervent sermon upon the Christian's hope of immortality in Jesus Christ. It was such a service as has never before been witnessed in Japan, and the impression produced upon the officials and upon others present seems to have been all that the friends of missions could wish.

THE missionaries from Great Britain resident in Tōkyō, Japan, have forwarded to the British Minister a Memorial expressing the hope that "such a revision of the treaties may speedily be brought about as will, while sufficiently safeguarding the rights and interests of Her Majesty's subjects, satisfy the legitimate demands of the Japanese government in the matter of extra-territoriality." This action has been highly commended by a leading vernacular journal, which contrasts strongly the attitude of foreign merchants in Yokohama, whose views are affected by considerations of personal interests, and the attitude of the missionaries, whose opinions are molded by considerations of justice and morality. This question of treaty revision is a burning one in Japan, and it is pleasant to see that the Japanese distinguish among foreigners and know who are their true friends.

THE *Robert W. Logan*, which sailed from San Francisco, August 30, made an excellent passage to the Hawaiian Islands, reaching Hilo in sixteen days. Mr. Worth writes that the vessel proved a good sailer and that she will answer admirably the purpose for which she was constructed. Dr. Wetmore and other friends at Hilo gave a royal welcome to the little vessel, and sent her on her way rejoicing. Captain Bray, who went down on the *Logan* as far as Honolulu, has returned to the United States, and the little craft was soon to sail for Ruk. We regret to say that but a little over \$3,000 of the \$5,000 necessary to cover the cost of the vessel have as yet been contributed. Have our young friends in the Sunday-schools and elsewhere remembered this object as they should? We hope they will pay fully for this vessel, as they did for the *Morning Star*.

THE report of the Deputies of the Free Church of Scotland who have visited its missions in India takes the ground, after protracted investigations, that the educational method, by which the missions of this Church have been carried on, should not be abandoned, but that it must be adequately supplemented by suitable evangelistic agencies. Their judgment as to the present position of their missions is clear: "We have no hesitation in saying that our Church is spending an amount upon the higher education which is out of all proportion to its present resources." Certain plans are suggested for combining several of their educational institutions, but the special point of urgency is that more attention be devoted to distinctive evangelistic work.

It is said that Great Britain has now a full right of way through Africa from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, though that right of way in the Soudan would doubtless be contested somewhat vigorously by the Arabs as well as by some of the natives.

THE impression which is produced in Japan by the Unitarian movement has been such that *The Japan Mail* gives an article with the heading "Alliance between Unitarianism and Buddhism." Rev. Mr. Knapp protests against the title as conveying a false impression, and says that the errand of Unitarianism to Japan is based upon the now familiar idea of the "Sympathy of Religions." In his letter, which defends this sympathy for Buddhism, he admits that Unitarianism "is radically and vehemently opposed to Orthodoxy." Orthodoxy, it seems, is, therefore, excepted when he speaks of the "sympathy of religions." *The Japan Mail* well says, "What ideas Buddhists entertain about Unitarianism may be seen from the following passage in Mr. Maeda Unkei's tract 'Shinshu Mondo': 'Unitarianism will not be productive of any positive benefits, but as it will be negatively useful in neutralizing the evil effects of Christianity, we approve the spread of that religion for the sake of the country; nay, for the sake of our *Shin-shu* sect.'"

THERE lie before us a number of testimonials from pastors and others, from both the East and the West, to the excellent impression produced by a lecture on "Miracles among the Missions of the Islands of the Sea," by Mr. James P. Cadman. The lecture is given with the aid of the stereopticon. Such men as Professor Harper, of Yale, Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago, speak in cordial terms of the great interest felt by themselves and others in the lecture. Mr. Cadman may be addressed at No. 2953 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WE learn from Constantinople that, on October 26, ten Armenians, who had been tried for treason and for attempts to assassinate the priests, were found guilty by the courts, four of them sentenced to capital punishment, four to hard labor for seven years, and two for five years. It is affirmed that these men were only the tools of others who are in high position, and it is thought that the death sentence will be changed to that of penal servitude. A few days later thirty Armenians were taken into custody and the offices of an Armenian journal at Constantinople were searched.

AMONG the reports of the several committees of the Board at the late Annual Meeting, to be found in the appendix of this issue of the *Missionary Herald*, we especially commend to our readers that of the committee to which was referred the Treasurer's report. Its careful and detailed statements, based on its own examination and that of an expert, will be most satisfactory to all friends of the Board. There is much food for thought in the utterance of this committee, composed chiefly of laymen: "Let the pious members of our churches henceforth sacrifice in personal ease and luxuries but a fraction of that which is sacrificed daily by the men and women who represent us on heathen soil, and there would not be room to receive. Officers would then be able to plan on a scale of maximum and not minimum achievements."

THERE have recently come to us some lines entitled "The Exile's Song," written by the late Rev. Henry Marden, of Marash, while on one of his long missionary tours in the Taurus Mountains. The tender pathos of these lines is enhanced as we remember that Mr. Marden was then planning to revisit very soon the old home in New Hampshire, and was on his way thither when the messenger of death called him away to the home above.

I have wandered away in the world afar,
And the years are many and long;
But the dear old home I ne'er forget,
With its peace, and joy, and song.

In the light and shade, in the toil and strife,
Its vision comes oft to cheer;
And memories sweet, reaching o'er the years,
Bring back its scenes so dear.

The birds still sing the same old songs;
The skies are as bright and fair;
At even I sit in the fireside group,
The dear ones all are there.

So oft I dream; but when I wake —
How changed! As birds from their nests
The loved ones are scattered o'er the world,
Or gone long since to their rest.

As I wander on, what sounds so sweet
Come floating to my ear?
'Tis "Home, sweet home," — I know it well,
The voice of the loved ones I hear.

They are calling home in the angels' song
To the sweeter home above;
"Come, wanderer, come, and roam no more;
Come, rest where all is love."

MRS. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS, in *Regions Beyond*, gives the touching story of Mandombi, a young Congo Christian who has recently come to London to die there for the sake of his people. He is a victim of the strange sleeping sickness which has carried off sixty of the converts at Banza Manteke. The cause of the disease is unknown, and so is the remedy. Sleep is the leading symptom, though in severe cases mania is developed. It sometimes lasts two or three weeks, sometimes two or three years. Mandombi is a splendid fellow, with a cheerful, shining face. He has come to England of his own accord, selling his all to pay his passage, in the full expectation of dying there and in the hope that, through his death and the subsequent *post mortem*, some remedy may be found for the terrible disease which has fastened itself upon him and so many of his countrymen.

It is with sincere regret that we learn of the death at Brooklyn, N. Y., of Rev. James M. Sherwood, D.D., who has for years been engaged in editorial work upon religious magazines, and who is specially to be mentioned in these pages as the chief editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, to which, in recent years, he has given a great amount of labor. His loss will be deeply felt.

WORD comes from Brussels that the export trade of the Congo Free State for the second quarter of the current year amounts to \$1,100,000, which is almost precisely double that of the same period last year. This fact indicates a remarkable development within the Free State. What may be expected when the railway connects the Upper Congo with the sea! Nothing now stands in the way of the establishment of such import duties as are necessary to enable the Free State to carry out its commercial and humane enterprises but the consent of the Dutch government, which alone of all the powers represented in the recent Conference objects to imposts which seem to the rest of the world to be reasonable.

MR. H. M. STANLEY mildly remonstrates with the British public for not having subscribed for the steamer which it was proposed to give, in some sort, as a testimonial to him, and which he was to transfer to the Church Missionary Society for the use of its missionaries on Victoria Nyanza. The Germans have already contributed liberally for two steamers which are to be used in their African work, but as yet the British have given but £2,300 of the £5,000 needed for the vessel which Mr. Stanley proposed. In his letter to *The London Times* on this subject Mr. Stanley uses the following language in reference to Uganda: "Yet what mission in Africa can show such splendid results as this of Uganda? If we regard the number of converts instructed in the Protestant faith, the cruelties inflicted on them and their pastors, the magnificent endurance exhibited during their severe trials, the vast patience and the unflinching courage and meekness with which they have borne them during the last thirteen years, we shall have good cause to hold the missionaries in Uganda as among the brightest examples of Christian teachers ever sent out from England to benighted regions."

REV. EDWARD STORROW writes in *The London Chronicle* of eight things to be desired in the interests of missions: "(1) A missionary auxiliary connected with every place of worship. (2) One or more collectors appointed by every church. (3) A missionary anniversary in every chapel. (4) A monthly missionary prayer-meeting for every congregation. (5) A missionary magazine in every family. (6) A missionary box in every house. (7) A missionary collection weekly in every family professing godliness. (8) A daily, or weekly, or monthly, or annual subscription from every church-member or communicant." To all these we might add a ninth, which indeed may be regarded as presupposed, namely, daily prayer for the coming of the kingdom of God throughout the whole earth.

"THE PEOPLE WHO NEVER LIE."—According to Dr. Dodd this is the characterization given all Americans both by Turks and Armenians living in the heart of Asia Minor. They know of no other people who habitually tell the truth. Would it not be a fine thing if this designation, which is appropriately applied to our missionaries in Turkey, were truly descriptive of all our countrymen?

"THEY never think of staying away." This is the record sent us of the young people at Bailundu, West Africa, in reference to the service for prayer which is held every evening of the week. What a record it would be if of all the members of the churches in this Christian land it could be said in reference to the mid-week service for prayer, "They never think of staying away"!

AN EMERGENCY.—THE PRIVILEGE OF WEALTH.

BY SECRETARY N. G. CLARK, D.D.

A GOOD friend of missions in Minneapolis, a few days after the Annual Meeting of the Board, sent the Treasurer a check for \$1,000 as a special thank-offering for the success of the meeting. And since then another friend in the Interior has made a similar gift. It was something worth doing, and an example well worth imitating, whether for the specific object named or in grateful acknowledgment of what the gospel is to us, to our homes, and to our land.

At the present juncture the work developed and sustained for the past ten years so largely by funds drawn from the great bequests, attended as it has been by such grand results in the establishment of scores of churches and the ingathering of hundreds and thousands of church-members, and of hundreds and thousands of youth of both sexes into Christian schools, is in imminent danger of retrenchment and in some quarters of collapse, in consequence of the exhaustion of those sources of supply. There is need of thank-offerings, and even of sacrifices, on the part of men and women possessed of wealth, that the cause of Christ receive no detriment, that the work begun at so many points and carried on with such marked success may be vigorously continued. This is, just now, the great, the burning question before us. Some time must elapse before new adjustments can take effect and bring into the treasury the hoped-for returns, such as shall be truly expressive of the new hopes and anticipations, but *the work cannot wait*. Men and women in the field must have the necessary means of living. A large and efficient native agency cannot be reduced by one third or one half, and brought together again when the anticipated funds come in, six months or a year hence. Schools and seminaries cannot wisely send back to their homes, if they have any, or to blank heathenism, if they have not, one fourth or one half of their pupils, or close their doors for a season, without serious loss of time and money, the loss of prestige and the good name of missionaries.

To meet just this emergency, to enable the Prudential Committee to make appropriations before another number of the *Missionary Herald* can reach its readers — this is now preëminently the *privilege of wealth*, of one or two or a half-dozen men and women in many of our churches, East and West. Let these special gifts to the number of one hundred at least, or better two hundred, in sums ranging from \$500 to \$5,000, at an average say of a thousand dollars each, come in upon the instant; and the voice of praise and thanksgiving will be heard at every mission station and in every mission household around the world. A good man in the Northwest has led off in this grand forward movement; another has followed; now for the one hundred and ninety eight more within the next two weeks, no man looking at another's gifts but to "*Him who sitteth over against the treasury.*"

Let it be borne in mind that what is now asked for is a special offering to meet a great emergency, in the hope that there will be a great advance in contributions from all the constituency of the Board, including those who may make

these special gifts, and an advance that shall not cease until a million dollars a year shall be devoted to the foreign missionary work by the churches we represent. But anyhow let us have help for the present emergency.

THE REVOLT AT PONAPE.

THE announcement was made in the last number of the *Missionary Herald* of a brief message received from Micronesia, that the natives of Oua, on the island of Ponape, had risen in rebellion against the Spanish authorities. A letter from Mrs. Cole, who has been associated with Miss Palmer at Oua, dated August 1, and reaching the Mission Rooms, via Kusaie, November 1, gives a somewhat detailed account of the affair. It seems that on May 17 the Spaniards, whose headquarters are at Kenan, on the north side of the island, sent to Oua, our mission station, which is on the east side of the island, about a dozen miles from Kenan, desiring a piece of land on which to build. A hill was given to them near the mission premises, and they commenced to build. A fortnight later two priests came and wished to build on land belonging to Mr. Doane, and about *six feet* from the mission church building. Objection was of course made, and the governor was appealed to, who wrote to the lieutenant and the priests that they must remove to another place. But on their replying that this was the only healthy site, the governor wrote our friends that he could not change their plans. The natives were much incensed, but Miss Palmer urged them to do what the governor desired, and help the Spaniards in their work of building. This they did quietly till June 24, when some men arrived from another district and there were soon rumors of trouble. Henry Nanepai, the native teacher on whom the ladies greatly relied for help, thought he had succeeded in quieting the difficulties; but Mrs. Cole writes: "Early next morning we were awakened by the noise of shouting and shooting. The lieutenant and his men had just gone to their work, leaving all their arms in the canoe-house, near the beach, with only three or four men to look after them. The natives went up to the place where the men were working and killed them, a few escaping to the woods. Nanepai ran down the hill just in time to save the priests. He brought them up to our house, and he and his wife also saved five Manila men, and we kept them in our house, upstairs, for two days and two nights. Those were very anxious nights for us. We did not know at what moment the natives would break in and kill these men and us too. They were very angry with Nanepai for taking the priests away. Two men pointed their guns at him, and said they would kill him if he went down the hill again."

The conduct of the Ponapeans is by no means to be justified, neither is that of the Spaniards. The latter might have known that their irritating course of procedure would have aroused the worst passions of the natives and inevitably lead to revolt. If Mr. Doane had been there he might have restrained the Ponapeans. But as it was there was no check to their fury when once they resorted to force. The lieutenant, three corporals, and over twenty Manila men were

killed. The governor, on hearing the news, sent around four armed boats, but they were driven back by the natives, two more Spaniards being killed and others wounded. When a Spanish man-of-war came to the scene, she got aground on the reef as she was coming into the passage at "Morning Star Harbor." Our friends believe that this accident alone prevented the shelling of the mission station, for the man-of-war did not get off the reef for four days, and then immediately returned to Kenan and, it is reported, went subsequently to Manila for aid.

This affair, to human appearance, is likely to lead to most serious consequences. The Spaniards can hardly fail to visit heavy punishment upon the natives for their



THE APPROACH TO "MORNING STAR" HARBOR AND OUA, ISLAND OF PONAPE.

revolt, and the natives appear to be determined to die rather than to yield. The *Morning Star*, with Mr. Rand and his associates, would probably reach Ponape about three weeks after the letter from Mrs. Cole was written. Possibly before their arrival a force may have come from Manila to inflict vengeance on the natives. Miss Palmer and Mrs. Cole were expecting to remove from Ouva with Mr. Nanepai to Kiti, on the opposite side of Ponape from Ouva, and to remain there till the fighting was over. The cut above shows the outline of the island of Ponape as seen from a vessel about to enter the *Morning Star* harbor, near Ouva. The mission premises are seen on the hill above the harbor. We trust that our fears that these mission premises have been destroyed by Spanish guns will not be realized, and that we shall find that, as so many times in the past, God has interposed for the defence of his people and his work.

JAPAN'S NEEDS FOR 1891.

BY REV. JAMES H. PETTEE.

AT its annual meeting in July, our mission felt compelled to make something of an advance in its money estimates for next year. The causes for this were recent silver legislation in what is fast becoming the land of the white metal's friends, hard times and conservative reaction in Japan, and, most of all, an actual widening of the work. We now have thirteen centres of foreign residence and influence, as against seven two years ago. Five or six other places are clamoring for missionaries; while so straitened are we in some of the older fields that every station, new and old, was called on this summer to sacrifice something for the general weal, in the allotment of the nine new people for whom we were allowed to scramble. It was a wrenching time, but generosity abounded, and the adjustment was made with nothing stronger than tears.

The fact was abundantly disclosed that our greatest weakness to-day lies in the smallness of the foreign force to handle so wide a work. We have called a halt on all further advance till assured of a substantial increase in our numbers. But the Japanese keep on petitioning, and they show no signs of letting up. A leading Osaka pastor, whom some thought to be indifferent if not opposed to further increase of missionary force, writes to one of our number under date of September 5 :—

"It is very desirable to get new missionaries in the places you have mentioned;" then he adds the names of three more cities, not yet considered by us, which he thinks should be occupied as soon as possible. "Don't think very much of the reaction movement; I think it will soon pass away. We who are in direct evangelical [he probably means evangelistic] work have no antipathy toward the foreign ideas. Will you please write to Boston a strong letter, knowing that is our hearty desire?"

During the past summer this whole question of reaction in Japan, friction between Japanese and foreigners, and treaty revision, has been very carefully considered by our mission, especially in its bearing on the problem of more men. After conference with the best informed Japanese brethren our answer is clear, decided, unanimous, that the Japan Mission of the American Board positively needs more reinforcements. The year 1891 should see thirty new helpers sent to us across the Pacific by the American Board. They should be the strongest and best men and women to be found—in Biblical language, "full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom,"—in modern parlance, full of grace and grit. I would specially emphasize the great need of tact in dealing with a sensitive, ambitious, and patriotic people.

These are troublesome times in Japan. Last week's paper reports the gathering in Tōkyō of 117 *soshi* from all parts of the land, with more to follow. These men are patriots, full of fanciful theories, imaginary fears, and revengeful purposes. I should dislike to be a prominent Japanese official just at this juncture, unless my duties called me to Patagonia or Great Britain. But the foreign missionary who behaves himself and keeps aloof from politics will not be

molested. On the contrary his presence is generally welcomed everywhere as a boon to the country and one of the safeguards of the times ; but he will need to exercise patience, charity, and every other Christian virtue. Moreover he must be willing to work through the Japanese. The more he can sacrifice self and honor the Japanese side of the work, the greater will be his success. More than one missionary in this bright land is practically sidetracked because he cannot bring himself to labor after this fashion. The spirit that prompts to a constant use of such terms as *my church*, *my school*, *my native helper*, is out of place here. Men like John the Baptist are needed who can say, "He must increase, but I must decrease."

One other thing may be said. The work is already so far advanced that a single missionary cannot spread himself over hundreds of square miles and millions of human beings as a sort of continental bishop. The man who hungers for that kind of pioneer work had better go elsewhere.

Work here appears to be entering on what we trust will prove the last stage of foreign service. Many of the most desirable posts are already ably filled by Japanese. The missionary must be quick to see the needy place and ready to step into it, whether that takes him into the interior or keeps him at the older centres. The great mass of the people are still untouched, and how to rouse them is one of the pressing problems of the immediate future. Specialties of all kinds are at a premium, but the most needed of all specialists is the man or woman who is strong in spirituality. There is a lifework for such, full of richest fruitage. The stakes of our field will soon of necessity all be set. What help America can give should be given now. Cannot the year 1891 see the work accomplished? 'Thirty able-bodied, big-brained, large-souled men and women would go a long way toward bringing in the end. Churches of America, why not do it?

OKAYAMA, Japan, October 1, 1890.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

[From the Report of the Home Department, presented at the Annual Meeting at Minneapolis, October 8, 1890.]

IN the Annual Report of two years ago it was stated that during the year then under review — 1887-88 — there had been received "from donations the largest sum — if the donations during the period of the inflated currency of 1868-69 are reduced to a gold basis — ever received from this source during any one year in the history of the Board." In the last Annual Report it was stated that during the year then under review — 1888-89 — the donations were in advance of those of the preceding year to the amount of \$476.53, which was "a gain over the annual average of the preceding five years of about \$12,500." We are now permitted to announce that during the last year — 1889-90 — the donations have made another and a more marked advance, having reached the total of \$417,921.74, a gain over the preceding year of \$22,876.84, and over the annual average of the preceding five years of \$32,355. Of this amount \$169,206.37 came from the three Woman's Boards, an advance over the preceding year of

\$16,450.86. [From W. B. M., \$110,739.60; from W. B. M. I., \$54,238.27; from W. B. M. P., \$4,228.50.] It was also stated in the Annual Report of two years ago that the receipts from legacies had been "larger than were ever received from the same source during any one year, except the years when the two extraordinary Otis and Swett bequests came into the treasury." In the last Annual Report it was stated that there had been an advance from legacies of \$7,300.88, which was a gain over the annual average of the preceding five years of over \$28,000. Once more are we permitted to report a farther advance, the legacies for the past year — 1889-90 — having reached the sum of \$199,802.11, a gain over the preceding year of \$46,148.39, and over the annual average of the preceding five years of \$74,384. The total receipts therefore for the year now under review from donations and legacies were \$617,723.85, an advance over the preceding year of \$69,025.23, and over the annual average for the preceding five years of \$106,739.16. Adding the income of the general permanent fund, \$10,671.73, we report the total receipts from these sources for the past year as \$628,395.58.

From the Swett bequest, which was received six years ago, and was then by vote at the Annual Meeting "set apart by the Board to meet special calls for a brief period of years in the evangelistic and educational departments of our missionary work abroad, emphasis being placed upon the present emergency in Japan, and upon the great opportunity in China," there was appropriated during the past year, for the purposes for which this bequest was set apart by the Board, the sum of \$72,707.89, — nearly \$21,000 (\$20,876.71) less than the annual average appropriated from this bequest during the five preceding years since it has been available, — including for Japan \$23,195.70, and for China \$26,260.24.

From that part of the Otis bequest which was set apart by the Board eleven years ago for new missions there was appropriated during the past year toward the support of these missions — six in number, namely, West Central Africa, East Central Africa, Shansi, Hong Kong, Northern Japan, and Northern Mexico — the sum of \$61,482.16, about \$24,000 (\$24,064.30) more than the annual average appropriated from this portion of the bequest during the previous ten years since it became available. These amounts from the two special bequests, added to what has already been reported as received from ordinary sources, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$848.44, has placed at the disposal of the Committee \$763,434.07. The expenditures of the year have amounted to \$762,946.98, leaving the small balance on the Treasurer's books at the end of the year of \$487.09. Although we may repeat with emphasis the statement in the report of last year that "these are the largest figures presenting annual receipts and expenditures which have ever been reported in the history of the Board," we may also add more emphatically that the demands of our broad work, in order that it may be properly developed even upon its present limited scale, call imperatively for the annual expenditure of not less than \$250,000 beyond the largest figures thus far reported; an addition which would bring us up to the long-desired and much-needed income of \$1,000,000 a year.

FIVE YEARS' REVIEW.

During the past five years, since our Seventy-fifth Anniversary in 1885, there have been sent out as new laborers 51 missionaries and 163 assistant missionaries,

a total of 214. This is an advance over the record of the preceding five years, 1880-85, of 70; 10 missionaries and 60 assistant missionaries; the annual average for the first half of the decade being 8 missionaries and 21 assistant missionaries, 29 in all; and for the latter half, 10 missionaries and 32 assistant missionaries, 42 in all; a gain upon the annual average of 13. This increase has been most marked during the past two years, there having been sent out during these years 27 missionaries and 79 assistant missionaries, 33 of them men and 73 women, 106 in all; an annual average of 53, 23 more than the annual average during the first seventy-five years of the history of the Board. And there are many indications that this average will increase, rather than lessen, during years to come. The hearts of the consecrated Christian young men and women of the land are evidently turning toward the great missionary field, the world.

During this same period of five years, 1885-90, the receipts from regular donations and legacies have also increased as compared with the preceding five years. During the first half of the decade, 1880-85, there was received from donations \$1,870,990, and from legacies \$556,054, an annual average from donations of \$374,199, and from legacies of \$111,211, making the annual average from both donations and legacies \$485,410. During the last half of the decade, 1885-90, the donations have increased by nearly \$88,000 (\$87,751), an annual average of \$17,550, making a total of \$1,958,741; and the legacies have increased by nearly \$150,000 (\$149,360), an annual average of nearly \$30,000 (\$29,872), making the total gain from donations and legacies during the past five years over \$237,000 (\$237,130), an annual average of over \$47,000 (\$47,422). That this increase will continue from legacies during years to come we can hardly expect; but that it will not only continue, but largely increase, from donations from churches and individuals, we may certainly unite in making our earnest purpose and endeavor.

A SUGGESTION.

It may be well in this connection to recall the action recommended by the Committee at the Annual Meeting in 1882 when a similar, and in some respects more serious, emergency confronted the Board. It was then stated that during the three preceding years there had been appropriated and expended from the Otis bequest for educational and evangelistic enlargement, in addition to the regular appropriations, the sum of over half a million of dollars (\$552,061.71), an annual average for those three years of over \$184,000 (\$184,020.57), and that only about \$34,000 remained for a similar appropriation during the year which was then to follow, 1882-83. The recommendation of the Committee, at that time, was that "measures be adopted, not only to increase the regular annual receipts, but also to provide for a special additional annual contribution for our enlarged educational and evangelistic work of not less than \$150,000." During that meeting, held at Portland, spontaneous pledges, led by Hon. William E. Dodge, were made, most of them during one of the devotional hours, amounting, with sums added during a few subsequent weeks, to \$45,000, while the impulse imparted by the movement went into the permanent regular receipts of the three years which followed. At the Annual Meeting in 1883, at Detroit, the same

subject was more fully presented by the Prudential Committee in a special paper, entitled "Our Annual Financial Problem," to which the Committee on the paper gave, through its chairman, Dr. C. L. Goodell, their cordial approbation in these words: "As our home work makes several collections a year to meet its various necessities, it is recommended that a second contribution a year be taken in behalf of some special department of the foreign work." This recommendation the Prudential Committee has emphasized during several successive years.

A RENEWED APPEAL.

For these and other cogent reasons your Committee, therefore, giving thanks to God for the past, renews its annual appeal for a generous increase of offerings from all those to whom God has entrusted his silver and gold, be it little or much, so that, if possible, the regular donations, which have at length for the first time in the history of the Board not only passed the goal of \$400,000, but have exceeded this goal by nearly \$18,000, should now move forward promptly during the coming year certainly to not less than the next appropriate goal toward which we should aim, \$500,000. Would that cheerful pledges also, supplementary to regular contributions, coming spontaneously from a multitude of grateful hearts laying upon the Lord's altar with thanksgiving and prayer a specially consecrated \$100,000, might make the present Annual Meeting and the city where we gather memorable not only in our own history, but in the great forward missionary movement of our times for the turning of this fallen but redeemed world to its rightful Lord!

SUFFERING IN CHINA.—AN APPEAL FOR AID.

THE public has come to be familiar with cries of distress from China, but the ears of philanthropic and Christian people should not be closed to the present call from those who are in sore need. Not merely in the old districts of Honan, on the Yellow River, but in Shantung and on the Pei-ho, at and above Tientsin, there is great suffering. It is said that probably not less than 4,000 square miles in the province of Chihli are inundated. The loss of life and property has been immense. Some villages have been wholly swept away, and the people all drowned. In other villages thousands of families whose lives are spared are homeless. Our missionaries at Tientsin and in Shantung find their sympathies and their purses taxed to the utmost. They can, at best, minister to comparatively few of the great number of sufferers, but a little aid will go a great way, and they ask for help from the favored people of the United States. The following appeal has been prepared by Dr. H. D. Porter and Rev. Arthur H. Smith, of Pang-Chuang, Shantung, and is commended to all benevolent people in America:—

To Christian Friends in America,—The annual recurrence of floods and distress in North China has come to be a matter of note. The terrible famine of two years ago in Central Shantung and in Manchuria attracted the compassion of the benevolent in all parts of the world. During two previous summers an immense amount of distress has been alleviated by the Shanghai Committee, through whose hands more than \$60,000 have been disbursed to the local distributors.

The floods of the present year have come much earlier than last year and have inundated a wide region of country, both north and south. A special calamity has befallen the region directly west and southwest of our Mission station, extending nearly if not quite to Lin Ching Cho, a distance of nearly fifty miles. This region is limited on the east by what is known to us here as the "Embankment," an earth wall forming the edge of a depression which is several feet below the surface of the country to the east of it. The Grand Canal broke its eastern bank about a month since, which has resulted in the rapid submerging of all the country between the river and the Embankment as far north as the river town of Ssu nu ssu, seven miles northwest of us. Thus a region of country twenty miles broad and thirty long is entirely covered with water to the depth of from eight to twelve feet.

In this region are no less than one hundred and fifty, perhaps two hundred, villages. The crops that were hastening to harvest are destroyed, with the exception of the tall millet, which may possibly escape in a few of the higher portions. All of the villages where the Pang-Chuang station has church-members, west of the Embankment, are now surrounded with this waste of water. With the fall of the water in the autumn the villages may escape destruction. But already hundreds of houses have been soaked down, and multitudes have removed to the higher villages, escaping for the moment the disaster of death. With the coming of autumn and winter this large population of thirty or forty thousand people will have nothing whatever to depend upon. It has seemed best to our station to call upon benevolent friends in America to render a little assistance, if by any means we may be able to relieve the distress of a few scores or a few hundreds of families among our church-members and others. We cannot hope to reach many; but we should be able to help a few over the special period of extreme distress. Hitherto those asking for help have had a resource in funds kindly supplied by "The Famine Relief Committee" in Shanghai. That Committee, after giving out nearly \$60,000, has at the beginning of this season closed its labors and sent its balance of funds to other distributors, there being at the time no immediate likelihood of a recurring distress. This resource being thus in a measure closed to us, we are forced to ask friends in America to lend us what assistance they can. We are especially in need of one or two thousand dollars to carry on this work. A few hundred dollars wisely distributed will do a great deal of good. But the larger sums can be used with great value in the relief of widespread distress. It is happily twelve years since in the region of our labors we have been obliged to take the distress of the people into account. Now, however, it seems impossible that we should do other than offer to the kindly Christian hearts of American friends the opportunity of aiding in relieving the untold distress of the thousands about us who cannot escape from the floods, and whose little store of grain will receive no replenishing this year from the wasted and desolate fields covered with their mass of water. Any funds given for this purpose may be sent to Mr. L. S. Ward, Treasurer of the American Board, Boston, Mass.

HENRY D. PORTER.
ARTHUR H. SMITH.

MORALITY AND RELIGION.

BY REV. J. H. DE FOREST, D.D., SENDAI, JAPAN.

"WHAT religion do you follow?" I once asked a medical student in Japan. "I have none. I hate religion," was his quick reply. "Do you hate morality?" I inquired. "Certainly not. That is necessary, but religion is worthless." "Since you are so sure that you like morality and hate religion, may I ask you to give me your ideas concerning these two things? What is the difference between morality and religion?"

He evidently felt certain that there was a difference, but, like many Japanese, he had never shaped it in words. He was growing up with the prevailing dislike of idolatry and superstition, and had hastily concluded that, as Buddhism and Shintoism could not stand the light of reason, all religions were in the same plight — all equally unworthy of the attention of thoughtful people. He loved morality; that was enough.

Now, what is morality and what is religion? The former relates to the duties between *man and man*, while the latter has to do with the duties between *man and God*. Morality can therefore be taught entirely apart from religion. How to treat your neighbor, how to be truthful and honest and pure and loving, can be expounded without a single word about any supreme Being. The five relations of Confucius — parents and children, lord and retainer, husband and wife, elder and younger, and friends — have mightily influenced the millions of China for ages, and yet Confucius said so little about a supreme Being that scholars disagree upon the question, whether he said anything about a personal God or not. Shaka taught the five commands, not to kill, not to commit adultery, not to steal, etc., word for word the same as Moses; yet he was an atheist, and denied the immortality of the soul — so our great scholars say. Under these systems, as under others that arose around the Mediterranean, there were some noble souls whose moral living deserves the praise of all.

But it none the less remains, according to the universal verdict, that the morality taught by Jesus is the purest and highest the world has ever known. This has been so often stated that it seems a waste of ink to publish it again. No one denies it. Wherever the words of Jesus are known — among nations that have stood for ages or among modern peoples, in centres of culture or in darkest Africa — they command the most exalted place in the judgment of men. And this holy and ennobling morality of Jesus, in sharp contrast to the great systems of the East, stands always in the closest relation to religion.

This is well seen in the difference between Confucius' golden rule and Christ's. China's great moral teacher says, "Do not unto others what you would not they should do to you." If you ask how this differs from Christ's Golden Rule, you will be sure to get the poor and insufficient answer, "One is negative, the other is positive." This celebrated statement has penetrated even the nations of the East, and is quoted as though it showed great thinking. If the Golden Rule, as Christ taught it, were only known by Christians as well as the disciples of Confucius know his rule, we certainly should not tarry to explain "negative" and

"positive." I doubt if one Christian in a hundred, or even in a thousand, can repeat Christ's Golden Rule correctly. I have tried it with audience after audience and never yet have found one who repeated it correctly. They all say, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you ;" and this is the only way I have ever seen it printed on Sunday-school cards or heard it recited. If this be all that Christ taught, he gave out only simple morality. And if he taught simple morality, he surely could not have expected men to strive to carry out so impossible a rule. No ; he gave this moral precept based on the most potent religious fact — the Fatherhood of God. He did not hang it in mid-air, but he put it on an eternal foundation. "*Because God is your Father, therefore do unto others,*" etc. If God, the Almighty, be my Father and the coolie's Father, the white man's and the black man's Father, then we have a mighty motive that drives every one who believes it to carry out that rule. Jesus gave us morality, but he glorified it by building it on religion. It has a "*therefore.*"

"Love your enemies" is another of the so-called moral precepts of Jesus. Taken as mere morality, it would seem to be wholly irrational and worthless, and however widely the precept might be proclaimed its practice would be utterly impossible. But when the inspiring motive is given — "that ye may be children of your Father which is in heaven" — we have a religious basis that is everlasting, on which stands the powerful *love* that is winning its way in the hearts of men.

While Shaka was shaping his five commandments, ignorant of a personal God, Moses was bringing down virtually the same commands, and yet not at all the same. For Shaka's are pure morality — duties between man and man, nothing more. But Moses' are morality based on religion — five commandments full of God, the one God, the jealous God, God the Creator, God the Rewarder, followed by five more that cannot be separated from their religious foundation.

Morality is what all people profess loudly to love, and no one feels ashamed to advocate it. But religion is its proper basis. And to be half-ashamed of the foundations is to take away that without which the noblest and best morality will become more and more a form of words only.

Letters from the Missions.

North China Mission.

THE FLOODS.

ON another page will be found an appeal from our missionaries in North China for aid for the sufferers by floods, especially in the Shantung district. Mr. Stanley writes from Tientsin, August 12, that the rains had been very heavy and extensive.

"I have been out two nights and a part of two days in a boat, on the plain, collecting information ; others have been in other directions, compassing the entire circuit of Tientsin. We (the foreign settlement) and the unwashed-down villages

about are islands in a vast sea, the limit of which was not in sight of the most distant explorer. There is no possible outlet apparently, save as the water returns into the Pei-ho lower down ; and with the vast amount there is to come to us from beyond, there is no prospect of the water flowing out entirely for more than a year. It is a terrible visitation. Such recurrences might largely be prevented by the use of proper measures by the government, at a very great saving of expense in a series of years, not to mention the loss of life and property among the people. My

Hsien Hsien field is inundated, but I have no particulars. I shall in all probability desire to give relief in that field in the winter, if I have funds at command. I should be very glad to receive money for this purpose, or to place in the general fund here if not needed there. All that is raised here, and much more, will be needed right here at home, and the foreign community wish it so used; so that for this outside work I must depend on other resources.

"My chapel force is doing excellent work. There are a number of inquirers, and recently I took the names of six applicants and received them as probationers."

At a later date, September 9, Mr. Stanley writes:—

"Last Sunday I had the pleasure of receiving three persons on probation, and two to full membership in the church. One of these latter is the wife of the new chapel-keeper, Li Sz Yuen, who, in the absence of my helper, is doing excellent work as a preacher. She is learning to read, and is as enthusiastic as her husband. Two or three women are beginning to attend on Sundays, and are ready to receive visits at their homes. There are several other inquirers in the chapel, and altogether our work presents a very encouraging outlook for the winter. I sent last week one promising boy to Tung-cho for the school. Four desired to go, and their friends had consented, but certain of their neighbors raised some questions and doubts in regard to sending their boys so far away from home in charge of foreigners, and doubtless had some 'cock and bull story' to repeat, and they declined consent at the last moment, after having begun to get the boys' clothing ready. The boys are much disgusted at their friends being 'deceived by the devil.' I look for different action next year, if we can keep these boys in the school another year; that is, prevent them from being put to a trade, or into a shop, when the lad who has gone returns with his report. But we still have to do much sowing beside all waters."

Shansi Mission.

TRAVELING AMID FLOODS.

MR. CLAPP sends a pleasant account of the Boys' School at Tai-ku; eleven of the nineteen pupils of the school having gone with the missionaries to their summer retreat. These young men seem to be making decided progress in their knowledge of Christian truth. Dr. Goldsbury writes of his journey home from Tai-yuen-fu, which city he had visited to render medical aid to some of the China Inland missionaries.

"Just when I was ready to start home, the heaviest rains of the season came on. The carters were persuaded to start when the first blue sky appeared, and as the roads were so bad we had to go a round-about way. At noon of the second day we came to what was usually a dry river-bed, but was then a roaring, turbid torrent. The carters said we were twenty-three miles from Li-man. We saw a couple of men who had stripped and were crossing. As it was impossible to ford the stream, I proposed to one of the carters that we should ford the river and walk the rest of the distance, he carrying my baggage after the manner of the coolies, slung on a pole. The current was very swift and it was with great difficulty that we could keep our footing; but we arrived at the opposite bank in safety. We had to go barefooted part of the way because of the silt mud. We traveled on till dark, although it rained quite a good deal.

"That night we stopped at a village thirteen miles from Li-man, and the following day, after crossing two more rivers and trudging along under a burning sun, we reached our destination a little after noon. I never realized so fully before the preciousness of the promise in Isaiah 43 : 2. I was a muddy-looking subject when I arrived, but I nevertheless received a very warm welcome."

Japan Mission.

THE FALL OUTLOOK AT ONE STATION.

ON reaching his home at Okayama, after his summer rest on Mt. Hieizan, Mr. Pettee wrote, September 10 :—

"It is something of a long way round to return from summer vacation on Mt. Hieizan via Onomichi, one place being sixty miles west of Okayama, and the other 140 miles east, and there is no fun in touring in such scorching hot weather as September has brought us; but these and all other negative considerations conceivable were more than offset by the positive delights of the trip. These may be summed up thus:—

"(1) One tour in the country before settling down to the routine work of the year, when school duties and passport restrictions will prevent much roaming.

"(2) An opportunity to help introduce the new evangelist and his enterprising young wife to the people of Onomichi; a foreigner always serving to attract a crowd, even if some one else grinds out the better music.

"(3) And best of all, the privilege of attending a unique thanksgiving service on Friday evening, when the last cent was paid of that troublesome old debt on the church building, which has hung like a black cloud over the little band of Christians for three years, and which has sent down thunderings and lightnings of a very unchristian sort, which more than once have come near literally burning up the building and killing the whole church. When Mr. Kuzuoka, the new evangelist, began work in Onomichi three weeks ago, he found only four or five Christians left there, and they were in a very despondent condition. He at once set to work to do three things, and within that number of weeks has accomplished them all. He secured a special contribution of \$5 for local work; induced every professing Christian to increase the amount of his regular monthly gift for Christian service, and then set to work to lift that small but ugly debt of \$29.70.

"He wrote an urgent appeal to those of us at our summer retreat on the mountain for help, saying the believers in Onomichi felt they could do no more themselves on that old score. I hesitated greatly even to mention the matter, for our missionaries had just responded generously to

three special appeals, one of them in behalf of the always-with-us Orphan Asylum, having to do with this same station. Moreover, prices are still away up, while at the same time our salaries have dropped ten per cent. in value to us during the summer, owing to the overgenerous bolstering up of silver by the professors of economics in our American Congress. I made a single statement, without any appeal, and had the privilege of carrying \$22 from the mountain for the debt. This so encouraged the evangelist that he worked all the day I reached there, and succeeded in securing \$10.70 from the five or six persons who could be approached on the subject. So it was necessary to use but \$19 of the amount given by outsiders. Certainly no previous evangelist has ever succeeded so well in pulling money out of those poor folks in Onomichi. It speaks well for the training he has had in the Osaka field.

"Such a grand thanksgiving service as we held there last Friday evening! followed by an impressive communion service on Sunday, with preaching in the evening to the largest audience gathered for many a month in that little chapel.

"Mr. Kuzuoka, the evangelist, was married a month ago to a graduate of Kōbe Girls' School, class of '87, and the wife is entering most zealously into parish work. In order to gain a good standing in town, the two propose to open a private class for instruction in English. Mrs. Kuzuoka wants a *baby-organ*. She says if she had one for the church, she would give lessons on it and reach a number of women and children. She thinks she can raise \$10 in Onomichi toward one and wants outside help for the rest. The contributors to the debt fund will be asked to let the \$3 balance of their gift go toward this organ fund. Perhaps some friend in America will make a special contribution to this end. Not a single organ in that whole city, though there are a large number of twanging *samisen* in her ill-famed temples and private houses. Surely there ought to be one decent musical instrument in that city of vice, and this plucky woman

will work till she gets one. By the way, she has an older sister, also a graduate of Kōbe Girls' School, in the senior class at Carleton College, and Minnesota friends of Miss W. will be glad to hear that the younger sister is taking hold so vigorously of evangelistic work in a leading city of Japan's old province of Bingo, on the shore of the Inland Sea.

"But oh, how they plead there for just one foreigner to live and work with them! and how fully they appreciate Miss Gill's arduous labor among them last spring! It's a great grief to us that we are so short-handed here in Okayama this fall that we cannot grant their request.

"Not only must we say no to them, but we are forced to close our Woman's School in this city, for there are but three working missionaries now left in Okayama station. We do not complain that louder calls and 'wider fields of usefulness' have secured some of our choicest associates of last year, but we do put in a strong plea for more new workers.

"Our Girls' School at Okayama opened two days ago with sixty students, one half of whom are boarders. The Boys' School does not open till next week. There are but two or three applicants for baptism in this great church next Sabbath, but there are twenty-four such in the wide-awake little country church of Amaki, ten miles away, which dedicated its own church home in the spring and has walked right up since then."

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM. — THE Y. M. C. A.

"The many friends of the Orphan Asylum will be rejoiced to hear that not a single case of sickness occurred there this summer, a very remarkable fact, considering the season. There are now eighty-three waifs in the Home. The oldest of them enters our Boys' School this fall. Among recent contributions was one of \$7 from a young church in the northern island of Hokkaido (Yezo). Of the amount, \$1.50 was earned by a few children who, in imitation of American Sunday-school scholars of whom they had heard, raised and sold vegetables and small fruits. Just about money enough

comes in, nearly all in small sums, from home and abroad, to keep the Asylum running. Superintendent Ishii waits on the Lord for everything, and uses most economically whatever is sent him. One interesting fact in connection with the institution is that since it was opened not a single garment has been *bought* for the children. Enough old clothes are sent in fall and spring for all needs. These gifts are mostly from students, and the Doshisha at Kyōto is the main source of supply.

"Our station sends three unusually good men to Kyōto this year for the entrance class in the vernacular theological course. The local Young Men's Christian Association has been burdened for a year with a debt of \$97. Two young men set themselves the task this summer of lifting it. One of them reported an hour ago that \$52 of the amount were already paid in, and \$20 more pledged; but they had reached the end of their rope, and he asks us to help on the last \$25.

"The public announcement that the debt is provided for will be made long before this reaches you. It will bring immense relief to an association of poor young students, whose zeal has been deadened by the weight of what was to them a hopelessly heavy debt. The two young men themselves pledged \$50 of the amount, selling their books and clothing and taking from their small salaries to make up the sum. I stand amazed at their self-sacrifice."

THE DOSHISHA.

Dr. Learned writes from Kyōto September 23 : —

"Our new school year opened on the 15th, and we have a much better attendance than we feared; in fact we have nothing at all to complain of in the collegiate department. The senior class is much the largest that we have ever had, numbering 46, and the new class numbers about 125, five more than our fixed limit. There is also a very good class entering the vernacular theological department, and we now have more regular students in that department than ever before.

“The Harris Science School opens on the 29th, with three professors and two instructors and perhaps fifteen students. Of course it could not be expected that there would be a large number entering at the beginning. The professors in the Science School furnish the instruction in chemistry, physics, geology, and biology to the students in the collegiate department; so, even if the scientific students are few, the professors there will have good work to do. Thus the donors' generosity to this department is a great help to the whole of the Doshisha. Now that the Science Hall is all finished, and the grounds in front of it are cleared up, the beauty of the building is strikingly manifest.

“A week ago I had the pleasure of assisting the new church, to which the Christian students of the government college belong, in observing the communion and receiving seven new members.”

East Central African Mission.

MISS JONES, writing from Kambini, August 20, reports they had been disappointed in receiving their mail and supplies, since the steamers had not landed at Inhambane on account of the prevalence of smallpox on board. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have been with her at the station since the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Ousley. She writes:—

“We have enough to live on for a while; but our supply of medicines is not very large, if we should be attacked with serious illness for a long time. I had sent for medicines as well as food and goods for the children's clothing. I have used a good deal of medicine with the natives this year.

“There are twenty pupils in school; twelve of these are living in my family. I have them work in the garden. We have a nice field of corn planted and growing and are now getting the ground ready for peanuts. The children have worked very willingly and have been quite a comfort to me.

“One of my little boys hurt his leg badly in running in the fields for rats

and birds, of which they are very fond. It is an ugly, ragged wound and will take some time to heal. I dress it twice a day, which takes a great deal of time; but then I will never regret the time if I am only successful in healing it. I made some crutches and he can get around on them. He had never seen any before, so I had to teach him how to use them. He is in school every day now. I have him sit on a mat and recite his lessons.

“I cannot say that much progress is being made in the work, but we are holding on to it. The Sabbath services are quite well attended and the relation between us and the natives is friendly. They frequently bring me little presents of food, and old women will call me mother. Mr. Bennett's family are quite well and seem to enjoy Kambini station. I do not often get lonely; my work keeps me from thinking of myself. I enjoy being here more and more, and cannot but feel that the good Lord has directed my way all along.”

Zulu Mission.

AN ADVANCING WORK.

LETTERS from this mission report the engrossing labors of all the members, with indications of prosperity in several lines. Mr. Kilbon reports that there are thirteen men in the theological class this term, and that the work of instructing them is most delightful. Mr. Harris, who has charge of the Umtwalume station in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, reports that church as in a very prosperous state, having now been for some time self-supporting. Four members were received on confession on the last Sabbath in August. The other places under the care of Mr. Harris make favorable reports. Mr. and Mrs. Dorward, on account of the reduced force in the mission, were assigned to Umzumbe while learning the language, that they might at the same time have care of the school at that station. In writing of the happiness in their work Mr. Dorward, under date of August 27, says:—

“I wish you could hear the girls just

now. It is the interval between supper and study hour. They are singing in concert hymns in English — ‘Great things He hath done,’ ‘Galilee, blue Galilee,’ and others. They are very fond of singing; and we enjoy listening to them, they sing so well. Some of the young men who attend church here have very rich bass voices; it is a delight to me to listen to them on Sundays. It is astonishing how quickly they pick up the sol-fa notation. If any friends of the mission have sol-fa hymnbooks to dispose of, they would be thankfully received by us and do real missionary service. Many heathen come from their kraals on Sundays to attend the service in the chapel, drawn by the music. They often come several miles to hear the singing.

“Since coming here I have visited kraals in the neighborhood, accompanied by Miss Bridgman, who interpreted for me whatever I had to say. We take our hymnbooks and sing for them a few hymns in Zulu (I am sorry to say I do not always sing with the understanding, but I hope I sing with the spirit); then we tell them the old, old story, trying at the same time to draw them out and get at their thoughts, meet their objections and excuses, and find if possible that way of approach most open to the persuasive influence of the gospel. They are a very bright people in many respects; still it is somewhat startling to have a raw, unclothed native meet you with many of the pet objections that fall so glibly from English-speaking skeptics. Last Sunday we rode to a kraal three or four miles from here. We had an opportunity to speak to the head of it — a man somewhat rich according to heathen ideas; he has six wives. The service was not as encouraging as that of the previous Sunday, but God only knows the human heart and its inmost workings.”

Western Turkey Mission.

A REMARKABLE EVANGELISTIC TOUR.

AFTER his labors at Cesarea and Talas, which we have already reported, Mr. Jenanian, accompanied by Dr. Farnsworth,

undertook an evangelistic tour to Yozgat and other out-stations. Of this tour Dr. Farnsworth writes, September 30, after their return to Cesarea:—

“According to plan we started July 29. We were absent thirty-three days and visited nine out-stations. The first places visited were those in the Bozook regions between Cesarea and Yozgat. There were four of these, and at each we were urged to remain, and had time and strength permitted, beyond doubt a good work might have been done. At three of them we spent one night each. At the fourth we could make only a brief call. We held at each at least one preaching service. At Eilenja there were three such services besides a prayer-meeting, and at Injirli two and a prayer-meeting. A deep impression was made, as was proved by the fact that some thirty at each of these two places arose for prayers.

“At Yozgat Mr. Jenanian spent eleven days. The pastor gave him a most cordial reception and the work was most hopeful. In the eleven days he preached thirteen times and held ten prayer and inquiry meetings. Though the audience was large from the first, it increased steadily in numbers and in interest to the last. The pastor and the Bible-reader took the names of about 120 persons who expressed a desire to lead a new life.

“From Yozgat we went to Soongoorloo. It long seemed doubtful whether the little church here were to live or to die; but it has shown new signs of life under its present efficient preacher. Here, as at Yozgat, the evangelist met with a warm reception, and a good field was found ready for his labors. In the five days that he remained here he preached eight times, once in the Armenian church. Inquiry-meetings were held and well attended. The interest of Armenians and Greeks as well as Protestants was very great, and their importunity that we spend a second Sunday with them was most pressing. But we were limited in time. Besides this, Mr. Jenanian had warning that even his power of endurance was in danger of being overtaxed.

"In the twenty days since we left Talas he had traveled with horses 125 miles; had preached twenty-eight sermons; held seventeen prayer and inquiry meetings; and organized four 'soul-saving societies.' Sleeplessness and an uncomfortable feeling in his head gave us some anxiety. We hastened on to Istanose, four days, or about 120 miles. We had hoped to spend two Sundays with the large congregation in this place, giving them about ten days of solid work, but dared not do it. We were there only one entire day. An hour after our arrival, Thursday P.M., August 21, was the time for their regular weekly prayer-meeting. About two hundred were present, and Mr. Jenanian preached a short and stirring sermon. This was followed by a special prayer-meeting, where many earnest prayers were offered for a special blessing. The next day there were two preaching exercises, each attended by about 500 persons, and each followed by a delightful prayer-meeting. It was very hard for Mr. Jenanian to resist the earnest entreaties of both pastor and people that he remain with them over Sunday, but he dared not venture the nervous strain that it would involve."

THE RETURN TO CESAREA.

"On Saturday we set our faces homeward via Angora. There we had rather a quiet Sunday, the more formal services of preaching and of a baptism falling to me, but practically Mr. Jenanian preached twice. He seems to have little power to resist the temptation to this work. Tuesday, August 26, brought us to Devek Madenni. Here we had hoped to spend five days, including a Sunday, but instead we arrived at sundown and left at noon of the next day. However, in that time two preaching services and a prayer-meeting were held; and a letter from the preacher, reporting meetings of the next Sunday, shows that a most excellent impression was made. We reached home Saturday, August 30, having been absent thirty-two days. We traveled 450 miles and visited nine out-stations. The evangelist preached thirty-six sermons and held

twenty-one prayer and inquiry meetings, and about 325 persons represented themselves as inquirers.

"Since our return Mr. Jenanian has sought, and you will be glad to know successfully, much-needed rest. Most of the time he with his family has been the guest of one of our Protestant brethren in a vineyard some three or four miles from the city. He has, however, besides preaching four or five times to a congregation of from 150 to 250 in that retreat, preached twice in Talas and twice in Cesarea. Last Wednesday night, September 24, a congregation of more than 500 listened for more than an hour with rapt attention to earnest and appropriate parting words. Thursday morning, having been with us a full four months, he left for his home in Tarsus, followed by the prayers and the blessings not only of our own people but also of very many others. Let us praise the Lord that he has raised up one such man in Turkey! The more intimately I have known him, the more I have admired him. It seems to me that I have never known the man that was his superior in the ability to say just the right thing at the right time. This was well illustrated when he spoke a few parting words to the young men in our house who are in the High School."

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS NEAR ORDOO.

Dr. Parmelee, writing from Trebizond, September 27, says:—

"I have just returned from a tour of some twenty days in the mountains back of Ordoo. The two Ordoo pastors, that would ordinarily be found in Chambashi in the summer, were not there. This threw more preaching than usual on me, and I found that I was able to use Turkish more freely than ever. I addressed a meeting of women, speaking extempore in Turkish, and was gratified to be told that they could understand my simple terms better than the language of those who know it much better.

"Our people are so well trained that they can move forward even without their pastors, and so I was able to make very satisfactory arrangements for the winter.

I found the Semen brethren, after having made up their usual subscription for work in their own village, to be planning a work at a place called Yeni Bazar (New Market) on the coast, where some of their number expected to spend the winter. To carry out this plan their first step was to announce that, after the sermon which I was about to preach, an opportunity would be given for subscriptions to raise money to support a teacher there. You would have been refreshed to have seen the prompt and interested manner with which they crowded around the table and rapidly wrote down their names, some of them laying down the cash beside their names. At last I came in for only one lira, or one fifth, in order to ensure the success of the enterprise.

“Especially would you have been pleased to have sat with me at Chambashi while the Ordoo brethren consulted with me about sending boys and girls to the Marsovan schools, and various other matters, and you would have been delighted to notice their plan for evangelizing Boolanjook, a considerable Greek town lying a little to the east of Ordoo on the coast. One man, in his zeal, said they intended to follow up the towns along the coast until they reached Trebizond in their evangelizing operations. Their plan was to make frequent visits, one or more of the brethren going once or twice a month, and thus keep that town in a state of evangelical agitation during the winter. They said that opposition had not only ceased, where a few years ago our colporters had been stoned out of the town, but quite a number were diligently studying God’s Word and listening to the proclamation of the truth. They believed now was the time to strike the blow, and I gave them such encouragement as resulted in a plan being formed, of the good fruit of which I trust you will hear before the winter is over.

“Then you would have greatly enjoyed the trip in the bright sunshine, with the grand summit of Karageol at our right, down by Bey Alan, picturesquely located among fields and forests and mountain-peaks. Here you would have been re-

ceived with the most excessive warmth of oriental hospitality, though in a log hut with no window except the chimneyplace. You would have been cheered at the zeal and energy of the few Protestants, which had produced a schoolhouse in their *yailah* (summer village) and which had got together the material for one in their winter village. They asked no help in building this house, but desired me to pledge them one half the support of their teacher. Last year their teacher had been supported by the assistance of villagers of the Old Church, as there was no other school in the village. But that arrangement was unsatisfactory, as the Bible and prayer were excluded. This year, in full control of the school, and that the only one in the village, with faithful religious instruction and regular Sabbath services, it is hoped that a decided impression may be made in the place. How could I do otherwise than to agree to assist such devotion to the extent of four liras, even though I have no appropriation for such an expenditure?

“I was able on this tour to do much in a medical way to help the people, and I trust much good was done.”

—♦— *Eastern Turkey Mission.*

THE SPIRITUAL QUICKENING AT VAN.

MISS JOHNSON has not been in good health, owing to overwork, and for the sake of rest is to spend the winter with friends in the mission to Persia. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Harpoot, with their daughter, Miss Annie Allen, who has recently joined them, have consented to spend the winter at Van to aid in the work of that station. Of the religious interest, some report of which Dr. Raynolds gave in the last number of the *Herald*, he now writes, under date of September 27:—

“The young man of whom I wrote began work in the school as teacher, and both he and we were delighted at the prospect of his being with us this year. His father, however, was very loth to part with him, and finally yielded the points at issue so fully that the son felt it would not be right to stand out against his father’s

wishes, and so reluctantly relinquished his place in the school and returned to his home. His father permits him to have his Sabbaths to himself, to call himself a Protestant, and to attend the weekly evening prayer-meeting. He almost always takes a part in the meetings, and takes his turn in leading them. Thus far he has also been able to come to my room, for a season of prayer and consultation, once a week.

"The Sabbath afternoon meetings continue, with steadily increasing numbers. One young man, whom we had not thought of considering a Protestant, though he has been a regular attendant at chapel for some months, has surprised us by the part he has taken in the meetings; and in an interview last Sunday I even obtained some evidence that he was already converted. This year a young man of considerable maturity has come into the school as a boarder, with the purpose of devoting himself to evangelistic work. His case too is an interesting one. He was formerly a very hard character, and even had some connection with a somewhat serious theft, in which one of his companions was killed. I think this turned his thoughts in other directions, and he began attending chapel, and now for some months has given evidence of a change of heart. In entering the school he renounces his claim to any patrimony that might have come to him, and he seems to give promise of becoming a useful helper. One or two other young men who are in the school are also developing finely, and give promise of becoming helpers in due time. The Sunday afternoon prayer-meetings, whose beginning I mentioned in my last, have continued, with steadily increasing numbers, till my study has become too strait for us, and to-morrow we are to use a larger room. Another young man should be specially mentioned, a barber in the city, whose shop a brother reports as having become almost a preaching-place for him. One specially pleasant feature of the situation is that some lapsed church-members are renewing their interest in sacred things. One has begun to take part in, as well as

to attend, the meetings; and another, who had been entirely estranged, has resumed attendance. We rejoice at what we see, and earnestly hope and pray for much greater and better things."

Marathi Mission.

ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

IN response to inquiries made as to her daily work at Bombay, Miss Abbott wrote September 25:—

"My work is of various kinds. I have the pandit in the mornings from seven to half-past eight; I have the charge of the women's Dorcas Society, which meets every Monday afternoon, and also of the women's prayer-meeting, which meets every Wednesday; and I have the general care of our Christian women in times of illness or distress. I am applied to and I visit them all two or three times a year socially. I have three regular Bible-women in my care, and also another who teaches a part of the time. I go with them as often as possible. It is the work I like better than any other work I do, although I am happy in all. I have meetings with these women to look over their reports and to go over the lessons. Then I have my three schools to look after. My third school was forced upon me by circumstances, and I have asked the mission for its support for next year. This year it will be provided for by outside help. It is made up of low-caste boys and girls; but it is in a needy part of the city, and I think will be a great help in our work, for we visit in the families of the children.

"Of course we all have our Sunday-schools. I have three in my charge besides my Sunday class in the church. I attend them all, play on the baby-organ, and explain the picture for the lesson. Besides this, I spend an hour every Sunday with the wives and children of our servants. Of course there is literary work and writing letters to our agents in Roha, etc.

"I have given you the details of my work, as you have asked for it. The young ladies will no doubt write you of theirs."

Madura Mission.

IMPRESSIVE MEETINGS.

DR. CHESTER returned to India, it will be remembered, not without some anxieties on the part of his associates and friends that his health would not permit him to do full work in the mission. He writes, however, in the best of spirits, reporting himself able, with care, to attend to his duties at Dindigul and in the mission. Under date of September 10 he says:—

“Our recent mission meeting at Madura, with our annual meeting with all the native assistants of our Madura Mission, was a very interesting and important one. Some good essays were read by pastors and catechists, and freely discussed. It was my turn to preach the Tamil sermon, and I greatly enjoyed my audience. It was one to make any one feel honored. At the Friday morning prayer-meeting there was a full attendance, our East Church being well filled. I tried what I had never before attempted in India, a ‘*witness* meeting,’ when only those were to speak who had a witness to give as to what Christ was to them or had done for them. And each *witness* and each prayer was to be within one

minute, and but one verse only of all the hymns sung. I kept my watch in one hand, and my knife in the other to rap down long-winded speakers, and I had to rap down but two such fellows. It was a wonderfully spirited and interesting meeting, and I wondered that our men did so well and that so many excellent statements, with a complete beginning, middle, and ending, were made within the minute. I highly complimented our Dindigul pastor, Mr. Colton, on his having done so.

“At our consecration meeting on Friday evening, with another well-filled house, Mr. Hazen took charge of the prayer-meeting. At about the middle of the meeting I very briefly stated what were the principal and most important promises we publicly, and with prayer, made when we united with the church. I then asked all those in the church this evening who were willing and ready, solemnly, prayerfully, and with full determination to keep them, to renew these promises, to rise. Little by little almost all in the church arose, and then I prayed that God would bless us all and strengthen us to keep these promises more faithfully than we had ever done before. It was a solemn occasion.”

Notes from the Wide Field.

AFRICA.

UGANDA. — Late news from this region gives assurance that Mwanga is on the throne, and that religious liberty is not only proclaimed, but practically secured. The Romanists are increasing their forces, while only one member of the Church Missionary Society, Mr. Gordon, is now at Uganda, Mr. Walker having crossed the lake to Usam-biro on hearing of Mr. Mackay's death. A touching appeal to English Christians has been forwarded from a native who was the first convert and follower of Mr. Mackay in Uganda and who bears the name of Sembela Mackay. This letter is dated Usam-biro, April 23, and from it we give the following extract: “We have returned to our country by the strength of our Master Jesus Christ. We are now residing in Buganda, together with our fellow-countrymen of the Catholic party. We have arranged that full liberty shall be given to their teachers and to our teachers to teach religion in Uganda, but our teachers now are few. Mr. A. M. Mackay has gone to his rest, and there remain two only, Messrs. Gordon and Walker. I am your friend and, therefore, tell you these words that you may help us in the cause of our Master Jesus Christ, and

that you may send our Christian brothers having sympathy with the religion of our Master to teach the Word of God in Uganda. Hitherto we have been unable to invite our brothers who teach the Word of God; now we are able and long to see them here in Uganda.

"I tell you, my friends, that Mwanga, our king, who once had power to kill and slay the Christians, to-day has no power at all, not even a little. When this war is finished there is nothing further to harm the Christians except death. We are now praying to God to guard us from danger, and that this war may end well, as Kalema, the chief of those whom we have been fighting against, is still alive in the country of Kaberega. However, there are now some white men who have come out of the side by Usoga, Englishmen. Their big man, Mr. Jackson, has sent a letter to us, saying that he will come and help us in this war; but we have already defeated the Mohammedan party, and their chief, Kalema, has gone into the country of Unyoro. Nevertheless I think they will be able to renew the war; but our brothers want you, that you may help us to teach our friends (fellow-countrymen). As it is written in the book of Matthew, 'The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few.' Try your utmost, then, to persuade our Christian brethren to come and help us in the work of God. We are ready to do our best for them, seeing that they willingly endure hardships on the way here to help us in the work of God.

SEMBELA MACKAY."

ON THE CONGO. — *Regions Beyond* for October gives some cheering facts in regard to the progress along the Congo. The work of building the railway from tide-water to Stanley Pool is proceeding rapidly. Twelve hundred black laborers are working with eighty-six Europeans; and, it is said, these native laborers are accomplishing much more work per day than was expected of them. Rolling-stock is already ordered for the portion of the railroad already built, and this section will be utilized in the construction of what yet remains. On the upper river Bangala, a station of the State, is growing rapidly. Forests are being cut away and acres of rice, manioc, and bananas are under cultivation.

CANNIBALISM. — *Missions Catholiques* contains a letter by Père Agouard, who writes from a town on the Mobangi River, stating that slavery in that region is of the worst kind, and that its chief object is to supply the natives with meat. The summary of this letter, which we find in *Regions Beyond*, says: "The horrible particulars which he has heard from eyewitnesses, and the sights he has himself seen, leave him no doubt on the subject. The most fearful cannibalism prevails, and is even justified by the people. Not prisoners of war alone are eaten, but slaves bought *as meat*! Human flesh is a common food, and daily in one or other of the villages victims are put to death simply that their flesh may furnish a feast. The people admit that they prefer this meat to any other, saying that the flesh of animals is vile food, the flesh of men a noble repast; to all expostulation they only answer, 'The more you exalt men over animals, the more you show what noble food human flesh is! Meat that once bore a name and talked is grand food! Besides, it has a specially good taste with pepper and salt.' Abominable cruelties are often practised in the slaughter of the victims, with a view to the improvement of the meat. Horrors that cannot be described are enacted, and chiefs and people alike seem quite incapable of appreciating the European disgust at their atrocious practices."

KHAMA'S NEW TOWN. — Last month we gave a description of a Sunday with the Bamangwato from a writer in *The Christian World*. We find in *The London Chronicle* a further allusion to the new town, established by Khama and his people, called Palapye. It is contained in a letter from Rev. W. A. Elliott, who writes: "How pleasant a thing it is to come to this place after our Matebele experiences! The large congregations, the steady progress, and desire to learn still more, brighten our cold hearts.

I cannot describe feelings of this kind. Cold, dull, apathetic hearts for so long, and now here are hearts beating with divine life under black skins. The Bamangwato mean it. They are not playing at progress at learning. They are in dead earnest. The attention at service, the absence of anything like cant, the four hours' prayer-meetings, and the general demeanor of chief and people assure one of this. What do you think, sir, of over 100 plows being bought up by the natives in less than two hours? Yet that is the sight that I saw the conclusion of yesterday morning. This new town is a vast improvement on the old town — vast indeed! And the work the people have done is wonderful. Verily these people have 'risen again' from the dead." It is further reported that these people, notwithstanding the large outlay involved in building their own houses, on their removal from Shoshong, have raised not less than \$13,500 for the erection of a building for worship and schools.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY AND SLAVERY. — *The Church Missionary Intelligencer* contains the following interesting items: —

"Although the British East Africa Company has been in existence for two years only, it has already effected the release of from 4,000 to 5,000 slaves. 'This is independent of compacts made with tribes embracing an area of 50,000 square miles, and it is recognized by the Arabs themselves that none of the natives are to be held in servitude.' Along the Juba River, navigable for about 300 miles, now under British protection, it is said there are some 300 villages inhabited by 30,000 runaway slaves, who a short time ago sent a deputation, asking to be received under the protection of the English Company. It is to be hoped and expected that the Company will now become one of the greatest agents, not only in suppressing the slave-trade, but slavery itself in East Africa. The *Missions d'Afrique* publishes a letter of Mwanga to Cardinal Lavigèrie, asking him to send more priests to Uganda, and adding that he has learned that his holy father, the Pope, had sent Cardinal Lavigèrie to treat with the great ones of Europe to put an end to the slave-trade in Africa, and offering his aid to assist in the work, if help be given him, of opposing the slave-trade in the countries bordering on the Nyanza. This offer of Mwanga's is of less consequence since the Anglo-German agreement. Still, it is a pledge on his part to assist in the abolition of the slave-trade."

BELGIUM.

THE BELGIUM MISSIONARY CHURCH. — A pleasant report appears in the Free Church of Scotland *Monthly* in regard to the progress of this church. Mr. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, gives an account of a series of meetings which were well attended, and of some interesting conversions. One story is told of the wife of a prominent man who had become an evangelical Christian, and had given up his evil courses, becoming a devout follower of Jesus Christ. The wife of this man was very angry, and declared that she would hurl her *sabot*, which is a heavy wooden shoe, at any Protestant friend of her husband's who tried to visit her house. She sought to carry out her authority more than once, but one of the colporters felt that it was not right to yield to her violence, and a scene followed in which the wife displayed her furious hostility to the truth in a most extraordinary way. But the colporter carried his point, and the wife retired sullenly; but on hearing, during subsequent visits, the conversation and the reading of the Scriptures her heart was touched and she begged forgiveness. And now the family is united in efforts to forward the work of Christ.

MADAGASCAR.

THE OUTLOOK. — We commented last month upon the Anglo-French treaty in reference to Madagascar, and expressed many fears as to the result of this agreement. Missionaries of the London Society, who have arrived in England, while expressing

their regret at some of the provisions of the treaty, are still confident that the evangelical faith has such hold upon the people that the stipulations will not seriously affect the progress of the kingdom of Christ. Mr. Sibree speaks of the one hundred evangelists scattered throughout the provinces, trained in the college, who are doing most excellent work. The progress among the women is most remarkable, and they are now volunteering for work in distant parts of the island. A higher spiritual tone is being manifested among the people. Their sympathies are altogether on the side of the English missionaries who have brought them the gospel of Jesus Christ.

SAMOA.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING. — The eighth day of May last was observed in Samoa as a day of special thanksgiving in view of the restoration of the king and the end of the long struggle for freedom. England, Germany, and America have joined in a treaty which, if its stipulations are maintained, will secure peace and prosperity throughout Samoa. A chief justice has been appointed by the three powers, and King Malietoa has been restored to his throne and dignity. The people, recognizing the fact that this result came from the good hand of God, observed with great solemnities, and in every village of the group, a day of national thanksgiving and rejoicing. King Malietoa is a member of the church at Apia; but the crowd was so great that the church was not large enough to contain the assembly, and the service was held in the open air. Addresses were made by native pastors and missionaries, the service being of a strictly devotional character, the king and his wife sitting by themselves under a special canopy. At the close of the service congratulations were extended to the king, Mataafa, the former contestant for the throne, being among those who came forward with congratulations.

INDIA.

PANDITA RAMABAI. — The interest felt in the work of this Hindu lady, to which we referred in our October number, warrants us in making the following quotation from the *Dnyanodaya*, of Bombay: —

“The first annual report of Pandita Ramabai's Sharada Sadana lies before us, written by Miss Hamlin, the representative of the American Ramabai Association, giving a brief account of the origin of the enterprise, the method of its support, its organization, its work, and its principle of religious neutrality. There are at present fifteen widows mostly inmates, and fifteen girls mostly day-pupils, in the institution. We cannot but rejoice in this and everything that aims at the elevation of India's women, and especially the deliverance of widows from their unhappy lot. At the same time we read the report with some sadness, on account of what seems to us to be an overstraining of the principle of religious neutrality. We read the following: ‘The school and no one connected with it has anything to do with widow-remarriage, nor is there the most remote attempt to proselytize.’”

“‘It is not the intention nor the wish to denationalize this school, but, in a broad spirit of helpfulness, to aid the people along their own best line of development. There is then absolutely no interference with customs, religion, or caste-regulations of *any kind whatever*’ (the italics are ours). It also quotes from the report of the Executive Committee of the Association, which in full is as follows: ‘It should be remembered that the Hindus are putting such confidence in the word of Ramabai and of the American people that the school shall be strictly secular, countenancing no interference with Hindu beliefs and customs, as to unreservedly place their children under the instruction of Christian teachers. The Committee feel that they but voice the sentiment of the officers of the Association when they say that even the *appearance* of breaking faith with this people should be avoided and the utmost caution exercised lest Ramabai's “indirect influence” be construed into direct and proselytizing influence.’”

Miscellany.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

The Story of a Heathen and His Transformation.
By H. L. Reade. Boston and Chicago : Congrega-
tional Sunday-School and Publishing Society.

This brief story, in handsome dress and illustrated by photographs, tells of a Japanese boy who grew to be a devoted Christian and is now an honored citizen in his own land. Incidentally the reader gets a view of child-life and student-life in Japan. This good, bright boy, who worked so hard, acted so promptly upon his convictions, and obeyed the voice within so implicitly, is a model for all boys, and one hardly likes to have the word "heathen" used in connection with him. The book ought to have had another title.

Children of the Kalahari : A Story of Africa. By Annie Maria Barnes. Philadelphia : Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Work, 1334 Chestnut Street.

The scene of this story is laid in the Bamangwato country, South Africa, and it tells the adventures of the children of a missionary family in their own home and amid the perils of Zulu raids and desert journeys. African characters and customs are truthfully described.

Smitten and Slain : A Nineteenth Century Romance of Life in China. By A. V. V. London, Edinburgh, and New York : Thomas Nelson & Sons.

The field of romance is certainly widening, and we bid fair to know the manner of life and thoughts in China as familiarly as those of Europe. The present story is evidently from the pen of an English resident in China, and with strokes both clear and delicate the author has painted the scenes of a happy homelife, finally broken up by the opium fiend. An English missionary's experience in dealing with the people forms part of the well-written story.

A Missionary Twig. By Emma L. Burnett. New York : American Tract Society, Nassau Street.

A bright story, intended for little girls, showing the beginning and growth of a child's love for missions and the good it did at home and abroad. For Mission Bands and Sunday-school juvenile libraries this book ranks among the best.

A Good Start : A Book for Young Men. By J. Thain Davidson, D.D. New York : A. C. Armstrong & Co.

A capital giftbook for the class addressed.

Bible Illustrations from the New Hebrides. With Notices of the Progress of the Mission. By Rev. John Inglis, D.D., F.R.G.S. London, Edinburgh, and New York : Thomas Nelson & Sons.

New light is here thrown upon Bible times and ancient customs by the primitive habits of life and thought now prevailing among the islanders of the South Pacific. Bible students will find the book instructive and interesting, and lovers of missions will see in it a double value.

Beyond the Black Waters. By A. L. O. E. London, Edinburgh, and New York : Thomas Nelson & Sons.

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Veni Creator. Thoughts on the Person and Work of the Holy Spirit of Promise. By the Rev. H. C. G. Moule, Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, England. New York : Thomas Whittaker, 2 and 3 Bible House.

A devout, tender, and practical as well as learned treatise.

Mungo Park and the Niger. By Joseph Thomson. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co.

We are delighted at finding this volume in the series, now being published, of "The World's Great Explorers and Explorations." It certainly is felicitous that the story of Park should be written by one who is himself so eminent as an African explorer, and who has passed through the region which is here described. The book is a fascinating one. It is not only a story of the hero who discovered the Niger, but it records the subsequent discoveries on this great river, including a chapter on the history and present operations of the Royal Niger Company. We most heartily commend this volume to our readers.

Letters to Indian Youth on the Evidences of the Christian Religion. With a brief Examination of the Evidences of Hinduism and Mohammedanism. By the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, A.M., LL.D. Tenth Edition. Madras. 1889.

This little manual contains fifteen letters, which were originally addressed to a prom-

ising Hindu youth. The various editions have successively received additions and improvements. That such a work should have reached its tenth issue by the Christian Vernacular Education Society is sufficient proof of its value. Dr. Mitchell's ability and scholarly habits exhibited in his other published writings would be a guaranty that nothing careless or superficial was likely to come from his pen. This volume illustrates in a very suggestive way the requirements of adaptation to the oriental mind. No simple translation of any English or German work on the Evidences would be so well suited to natives of India. The writer has long been familiar with the religious systems prevalent in that part of the world; he keeps abreast with Western apologetics, and hence exhibits unusual address in presenting the claims of the Bible and of Christianity upon Hindus and Mohammedans.

Historical Sketch of the Mission of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, among the Telugus of India. By George Henry Trobert. Philadelphia, 1890.

Formerly there were Lutheran congregations that sent annual contributions to the treasury of the American Board, but for the last fifty years they have had a denominational channel through which interest in foreign missions can flow. This little volume of 124 pages, after an

introduction by C. W. Schaeffer, contains nineteen brief chapters, interspersed with pictorial illustrations, and gives an outline of work among the Telugus as carried on by the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America. The centre of operations is Rajahmundry, about 365 miles northeast from the city of Madras. Like some other missions in India, this has suffered severely from a large proportionate number of deaths. Over two thousand baptized natives are distributed in 110 towns and villages. A beginning has been made in the ordination of native pastors. Relations with the Baptist missionaries from Canada seem not to be happy. Future editions of this sketch will no doubt continue the narrative, but we hope will also give more fully the policy and methods of the mission.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have received from Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, Boston and Chicago, the excellent books named below.

Asaph's Ten Thousand. By Mary E. Bennett, author of "Talks About a Fine Art," "Cyril Rivers," etc.

Little Pilgrims at Plymouth. By Frances A. Humphrey.

The Knights of Sandy Hollow. By Mary B. Sleight.

Little Miss Boston: A Christmas Story. By Mrs. Harriet A. Cheever.

The Bertha Gordon Series. Ten volumes. \$2.25.

Notes for the Month.

SPECIAL TOPIC FOR PRAYER.

For the mission in Micronesia, and especially for Ponape: that the lives of the missionaries may be preserved; that the natives may be patient under their trials; that the authorities may be merciful in their administration of justice; and that by reason of the revolt which has occurred the work of Christianizing the people may not be hindered. (See page 502.)

DEPARTURES.

October 9. From San Francisco, Miss Nellie N. Russell, to join the North China Mission.

November 1. From San Francisco, Mrs. Sarah L. Woodin, to rejoin the Foochow Mission.

ARRIVALS AT STATIONS.

August 19. At Benguela, West Africa, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Clowe and Miss M. A. Clarke.

August 11. At Kusaie, Micronesia, the *Morning Star* arrived, having on board Rev. and Mrs. I. M. Channon and Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, for Kusaie, and other missionaries for distant stations in Micronesia. Rev. A. C. Walkup was left by the *Star* at the Gilbert Islands.

September 13. At Constantinople, Miss Lydia A. Gile.

September 19. At Honolulu, Rev. C. M. Hyde, D.D.

October 10. At Erzroom, Rev. F. W. Macallum and wife.

- October —. At Bitlis, Eastern Turkey, Rev. George P. Knapp and wife.
 October 30. At Van, Rev. F. D. Greene and wife and Miss Annie T. Allen.
 October 26. At Peking, North China, Rev. E. G. Tewksbury and wife, Miss Bird and Miss Hewitt, of the Shansi Mission, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury as far as Tientsin.

For the Monthly Concert.

[Topics based on information given in this number of the *Herald*.]

1. The revolt on Ponape. (Page 502.)
2. Impressive meetings in India. (Page 520.)
3. An evangelistic tour in Western Turkey. (Page 516.)
4. Spiritual quickening at Van. (Page 518.)
5. Among the mountains near Ordoo. (Page 517.)
6. Japan's needs for the coming year. (Page 504.)
7. Okayama station and its out-stations. (Pages 512-514.)
8. The floods in China. (Pages 508 and 511.)
9. Why more money is needed this year for foreign missions. (Pages 496 and 501.)

Donations Received in October.

MAINE.

Cumberland county.	
Auburn, Sixth-st. Cong. ch. and so.	14 50
Brunswick, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	57 12
Cumberland Mills, Warren ch., to const. STEPHEN A. CORDWELL, H. M.	150 00
Portland, Williston Cong. ch.	68 86—290 48
Hancock county.	
Ellsworth, Cong. ch. and so.	35 00
Kennebec county.	
Waterville, Cong. ch., add'l.	5 00
Winslow, Cong. ch. and so.	16 33—21 33
Knox county.	
Warren, 2d Cong. ch. and so.	8 00
Lincoln and Sagadahoc counties.	
Bremen, C. P. Stahl,	2 00
Newcastle, 2d Cong. ch. and so.	93 50
Phippsburg, Cong. ch. and so.	11 00
Rockland, Cong. ch. and so.	39 00
Union, Cong. ch. and so.	13 20—158 70
Penobscot county.	
Bangor, Central Cong. ch. and so., 55; 1st Cong. ch. and so., 30,	83 00
Hampden, Cong. ch. and so.	7 20—92 20
Waldo county.	
Freedom Village, Cong. ch. and so.	8 00
Washington county.	
Machias, Centre-st. Cong. ch., 7.70; Gilbert Longfellow, 18,	25 70
York county.	
Biddeford, Mrs. Harriet F. Haines,	200 00
	839 41

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grafton county.	
Bethlehem, Cong. ch. and so.	5 00
Hanover, Cong. ch. at Dartmouth College,	117 30
Lebanon, Mrs. George M. Amsden,	5 00—127 30
Hillsboro' county.	
Amherst, A friend,	3 00
Hillsboro' Centre, Cong. ch. and so.	8 10
New Ipswich, Cong. ch. and so.	2 67
Wilton, 2d Cong. ch. and so.	12 50—26 27
Merrimac county.	
Bradford Centre, Cong. ch. and so.	2 68
Rockingham county.	
Exeter, Nathaniel Gordon, for Gordon Theol. Sem'y, Tung-cho,	125 00
Hampstead, Cong. ch. and so.	44 66—169 66
Strafford county.	
Durham, Cong. ch. and so.	14 00

Gilmanton Iron Works, Cong. ch. and so.	13 00
Rochester, Cong. ch. and so.	75 00—102 00
	427 91

VERMONT.

Bennington county.	
Bennington Centre, A friend,	1 00
Chittenden county.	
Underhill, Cong. ch. and so.	13 06
Essex county.	
Guildhall, Cong. ch. and so.	7 25
Franklin county.	
Bakersfield, Cong. ch. and Sab. sch.	10 00
Lamoille county.	
Stowe, Cong. ch. and so.	61 78
Orange county.	
Orange, Cong. ch. and so.	8 50
Tunbridge, Cong. ch. and so.	12 00—20 50
Orleans county.	
North Craftsbury, Cong. ch. and so.	5 00
Rutland county.	
Pittsfield, Cong. ch. and so.	8 50
Windham county.	
Brattleboro, Centre Cong. ch., 84; m. c., 41.51,	125 51
Windsor county.	
South Royalton, Cong. ch. and so.	43 10
	295 70

MASSACHUSETTS.

Berkshire county.	
Curtisville, Cong. ch. and so.	52 34
Great Barrington, Mrs. Sumner,	10 00
Monterey, Cong. ch. and so.	11 00
Otis, Cong. ch. and so.	15 64
Pittsfield, South Cong. ch.	68 40
South Egremont, Cong. ch. and so.	20 61—177 99
Bristol county.	
Mansfield, Cong. ch. and so.	31 64
Brookfield Association.	
Brookfield, Cong. ch. and so.	30 00
Charlton, Cong. ch. and so.	32 25
Globe Village, A friend,	2 00
Holland, Cong. ch. and so.	6 70
North Brookfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	53 76
West Warren, Cong. ch. and so.	1 38—126 04
Essex county.	
Andover, West Cong. ch.	25 00
Lawrence, Trin. Cong. ch.	50 13—75 13
Essex county, South.	
Beverly, Dane-st. ch., m. c.	7 31

Essex, Cong. ch. and so.	43 00	
Gloucester, Lanesville Cong. ch.	25 00	
Middleton, Cong. ch. and so.	17 68	
Rockport, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	23 75	116 74
Franklin co. Aux. Society. Albert M. Gleason, Tr.		
Charlemont, Cong. ch. and so.	12 00	
Leverett, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	24 75	
Shelburne, Cong. ch. and so., to const. Rev. ALBERT E. BRAD-STREET, H. M.	50 00	
Sunderland, Cong. ch. and so.	60 83	147 58
Hampden co. Aux. Society. Charles Marsh, Tr.		
Chicopee, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	4 45	
Holyoke, 1st Cong. ch. and so., 79.60; 2d Cong. ch. and so., to const. W. C. HAMMOND, J. P. CUSHING, and R. H. SEYMOUR, H. M., 361.83,	441 43	
Huntington, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	5 00	
Longmeadow, Gent's Benev. Soc'y,	47 00	
Ludlow, Cong. ch. and so.	15 01	
Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so., 190; South ch., 78.76,	268 76	781 65
Hamshire county.		
Cumington, Village ch. and so.	41 75	
Easthampton, Children of 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Africa,	1 45	
Hatfield, Cong. ch. and so.	36 33	
Worthington, Cong. ch. and so.	63 20	142 73
Middlesex county.		
Ashland, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	25 50	
Concord, Trin. Cong. ch.	43 04	
Hudson, Cong. ch. and so., m. c.	3 25	
Lexington, Hancock ch.	18 50	
Marlborough, Union Cong. ch., to const. Mrs. DELIA E. BUCKLIN, H. M.	125 00	
Newton Centre, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	122 63	
Reading, Cong. ch. and so.	20 00	
South Framingham, Grace ch., R. L. Day,	250 00	
Waltham, Trin. Cong. ch. and so.	36 78	
Winchester, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	355 29	999 99
Middlesex Union.		
Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. ch., to const. DANIEL B. WHITTIER, H. M.	100 00	
Harvard, Cong. ch. and so.	20 00	
Leominster, Cong. ch. and so.	102 50	222 50
Norfolk county.		
Dedham, Cong. ch. (of which 5.85 m.c.), 180.07; Boys in Boys' Home, 2.06,	182 13	
East Milton, Cong. ch. and so.	13 65	
Franklin, 1st Cong. ch.	45 00	
North Weymouth, Pilgrim Cong. ch.	20 00	
South Walpole, "Missionary,"	4 00	
Stoughton, Cong. ch. and so.	20 09	
Weymouth and Braintree, Union Cong. ch.	63 38	
Wollaston, Cong. ch. and so.	100 00	448 25
Old Colony Auxiliary.		
Mattapoisett, Cong. ch. and so.		42 16
Plymouth county.		
East Marshfield, Cong. ch. and so.	12 89	
Hanson, Cong. ch. and so.	8 46	
Middleboro', Central Cong. ch.	155 01	176 36
Suffolk county.		
Boston, 2d Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 179.33; Berkeley Temple, 174.04; South Evan. ch. (West Roxbury), 35.77; Harvard ch. (Dorchester), 14.75; Trinity ch. (Neponset), 4; An old friend, a thank-offering, 25; Y. G., 10; A friend, 2,	444 89	
Chelsea, Central Cong. ch.	82 57	527 46
Worcester county, North.		
Phillipston, Cong. ch. and so.	30 00	
Royalston, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	11 78	
Winchendon, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	45 00	55 78
Worcester co. Central Ass'n. E. H. Sanford, Tr.		
Rutland, Cong. ch. and so.	20 00	
Shrewsbury, Cong. ch. and so.	27 00	
Webster, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	30 00	
Worcester, Central Cong. ch.	122 69	219 69

Worcester co. South Conf. of Ch's.		
Amos Armsby, Tr.		
Northbridge, Rockdale Cong. ch.	25 00	
Saundersville, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00	35 00
—, A friend,		100 00
		4457 74

Legacies. — Boston, Daniel V. Folts, by Julius C. Folts, Ex'r, in part,	500 00	
Essex, Adoniram Story, by Mrs. Martha A. James, Adm'r,	300 00	
Leominster, Leonard Burrage, by M. D. Haws, Ex'r, add'l,	900 00	
Newburyport, Mrs. Hannah J. Fennimore, by John N. Pike, Ex'r,	20 00	
Sunderland, Henry J. Graves, by A. J. Fish, Ex'r,	200 00	1,920 00
		6,377 74

RHODE ISLAND.

North Scituate, Cong. ch. and so.	1 60	
Providence, Beneficent Cong. ch., 125.50; Plymouth Cong. ch., 83,	208 50	
Tiverton, Cong. ch. and so.	12 39	222 49

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield county.		
Bridgeport, Olivet Cong. ch.	17 26	
Danbury, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	145 85	
New Canaan, Cong. ch. and so., to const. Rev. F. E. HOPKINS, H. M.	116 84	
Norwalk, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	125 00	
South Norwalk, Cong. ch. and so. (of which 50 from Jacob M. Layton),	85 25	
Southport, —,	25 00	
Stamford, Cong. ch. and so.	2 12	517 32
Hartford county. W. W. Jacobs, Tr.		
Bristol, Cong. ch. and so.	85 00	
Farmington, 1st Cong. ch., toward support of Rev. Geo. P. Knapp,	300 00	
Hartford, Pearl-st. Cong. ch., to const. WILLIAM A. WILLARD, H. M., 109.70; Students in Theol. Sem'y, 50,	159 70	
South Manchester, Calvin Tiffany, West Suffield, Cong. ch. and so.	16 10	580 80
Litchfield co. G. M. Woodruff, Tr.		
Goshen, Mrs. Moses Lyman,	8 00	
Thomaston, Cong. ch. and so.	8 60	
Woodbury, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	19 03	35 63
Middlesex co. E. C. Hungerford, Tr.		
Essex, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	24 88	
Old Saybrook, Cong. ch. and so.	37 57	
Portland, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	43 82	106 27
New Haven co. F. T. Jarman, Ag't.		
Fair Haven, 1st Cong. ch., to const. Dea. ROLLIN C. SMITH, H. M.	100 00	
Madison, Cong. ch. and so.	15 26	
New Haven, Ch. of the Redeemer,	363 58	
Whitneyville, Cong. ch. and so.	43 76	522 60
New London co. L. A. Hyde and H. C. Learned, Tr's.		
Grassy Hill, Cong. ch. and so.	28 65	
New London, 1st church of Christ, to const. HORACE C. LEARNED, H. M., 218.44; do. m.c., 13.96,	232 40	
Norwich, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	150 00	
Old Lyme, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	26 16	
Stonington, 2d Cong. ch. and so.	107 50	544 71
Tolland co. E. C. Chapman, Tr.		
Bolton, Cong. ch. and so.	7 75	
Columbia, Cong. ch. and so.	80 02	
Coventry, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	35 62	123 39
Windham county.		
Putnam, 2d Cong. ch. and so.	38 68	
—, A friend,	30 00	
		2,499 43

Legacies. — Farmington, Mrs. Adah D. Cook, by Richard H. Gay, Ex'r,	436 19	
Thomaston, Henry Brooks, by J. R. Brooks, Ex'r, add'l,	11 25	
Thompson, Levi B. Mowry, by R. E. Holmes, Trustee,	826 44	1,273 88
		3,773 28

NEW YORK.

Albany, Mrs. Geo. C. Treadwell, to const. THOMAS WESTON, H. M., 100; Julia Treadwell, to const. CAMILLA TREADWELL, H. M., 100,	200 00
Berkshire, Cong. ch. and so.	57 00
Brooklyn, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for Bible-reader, Madura.	36 00
Camden, Cong. ch. and Sab. sch.	31 29
Canandaigua, 1st Cong. and so.	13 04
Chatham, Elizabeth C. Cook,	50 00
Churchville, Cong. ch. and so.	36 20
Clifton Springs, Mrs. W. W. Warner and Miss Warner,	10 50
Crown Point, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	30 15
East Bloomfield, Cong. ch. and so.	37 00
East Rockaway, Bethany Cong. ch.	18 40
Ellington, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00
Gloversville, Cong. ch. (of which 100 from Mrs. U. M. Place),	249 97
Maine, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	15 63
Massena, 2d Cong. ch. and so.	7 10
Mount Vernon, "S. G."	5 00
New York, DeWitt Memo. ch. Chil. Miss. Soc., for student, Adams, S. Africa, 30; S. T. Gordon, 250; C. B. Lewis, 10,	290 00
Oswego, Cong. ch. and so.	131 84
Port Leyden, Cong. ch. and so.	5 00
Rensselaer, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00
Rensselaer Falls, Rev. Rodney C. Day,	2 00
Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davison,	10 00
Stockholm Depot, Cong. ch. and so.	10 50
Syracuse, Plymouth Cong. ch.	15 00
Wellsville, A friend,	5 00
Westbrook, Cong. ch. and so.	4 20-1,290 82
Legacies.—Nineveh, Mrs. Mary B. Lovejoy, by Charles S. Smith, Ex'r, add'l,	10,000 00
	11,290 82

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gouldtown, Cong. ch.	4 85
Jeffersonville, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Le Raysville, Cong. ch.	25 00
North Warren, R. H. Lewis,	7 90
Plymouth, Welsh Cong. ch.	1 00
	9 55—43 30

VIRGINIA.

Hampton, Cash,	20 00
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MISSISSIPPI.

Meridian, Cong. ch.	3 00
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LOUISIANA.

Jennings, Cong. ch.	5 25
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TEXAS.

San Antonio, "San Antonio,"	3 00
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OHIO.

Amherst, 1st Cong. ch.	2 65
Bellevue, S. W. Boise,	30 00
Bowling Green, Plain Cong. ch.	6 26
Cincinnati, W. J. Breed,	100 00
Cora, John R. Jones,	5 00
Cuyahoga Falls, Cong. ch.	7 85
East Liverpool, Mrs. H. T. Kitchel, a thank-offering,	1,000 00
Evansport, A friend,	5 00
Freedom, Mrs. E. T. Wygle,	2 00
Huntsburgh, Cong. ch.	8 00
Kent, Cong. ch., 26.86; George O. Rice, 10,	36 86
Lucas, Cong. ch.	1 66
Mansfield, Cong. ch., to const. Mrs. HIRAM HARROUN and WASHINGTON MCBRIDE, H. M.	235 91
Marietta, 1st Cong. ch.	100 00
Norwalk, Cong. ch.	1 00
Oberlin, 2d Cong. ch., 81.48; Prof. F. H. Foster, 5,	86 48
Ravenna, Cong. ch.	26 63
Saybrook, Cong. ch.	10 80
Sheffield, Cong. ch.	7 00

Strongsville, 1st Cong. ch.	10 00
Tallmadge, Cong. ch.	77 40
Washington, Cong. ch.	3 95
Wauseon, Cong. ch.	10 77
West Williamsfield, Cong. ch.	5 75
Youngstown, Plymouth Cong. ch.	20 00—1,800 97

INDIANA.

Bremen, Cong. ch.	4 00
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ILLINOIS.

Atkinson, Cong. ch.	6 00
Bowen, Cong. ch.	16 85
Bowmanville, Cong. ch.	12 25
Brimfield, Cong. ch.	9 50
Champaign, 1st Cong. ch.	22 74
Chicago, Leavitt-st. Cong. ch., 7.04; U. P. Cong. ch., m. c., 6.89; Douglas Park Cong. ch., 1.50; A friend, for house for Rev. and Mrs. Cotton, 100,	115 43
Earlville, "J. A. D."	25 00
Hennepin, Cong. ch.	25 00
Lyndon, Cong. ch.	12 50
Metamora, Cong. ch.	17 05
Oak Park, H. R. Hobart,	10 00
Odell, Cong. ch., 21; Mrs. J. Salter, 2,	23 00
Ottawa, Cong. ch.	31 40
Payson, J. K. Scarborough,	200 00
Rockford, Ralph Emerson,	2 75
Seward, Cong. ch.	53 00
Wataga, Cong. ch.	12 50
Winnetka, Union Fellowship Meeting (of which 50 from John T. Dale), Legacies.—Geneseo, Mrs. Amy T. Nourse, by S. T. Hume and Geo. Wilson, Ex'rs,	62 65—657 62
	2,000 00
	2,657 62

MISSOURI.

Amity, Cong. ch.	18 20
Bevier, Welsh Cong. ch.	5 00
Carthage, Cong. ch.	36 02
Neosho, 1st Cong. ch.	7 13
St. Louis, Pilgrim Cong. ch., 208.23; Hyde Park Cong. ch., 15.95,	224 18—290 53

MICHIGAN.

Benson, Cong. ch.	6 00
Big Prairie, Cong. ch.	2 00
Charlotte, Cong. ch.	10 00
Coloma, Cong. ch.	1 77
Croton, Cong. ch.	5 50
Edmore, Cong. ch.	2 75
Fisher, Cong. ch.	2 51
Galesburg, Cong. ch.	8 00
Grand Rapids, 2d Cong. ch.	4 35
Lansing, Plymouth Cong. ch.	7 48
Mendon, Cong. ch.	3 39
North Ada, Cong. ch.	1 15
Port Sanilac, Cong. ch.	13 48
Red Jacket, Cong. ch.	40 00
Reed City, 1st Cong. ch.	30 15
Romeo, W. Loud,	20 00
Salem, 1st Cong. ch.	14 71
Sheridan, Cong. ch.	2 70
St. Clair, Cong. ch.	25 00
St. Clairbridge, Mrs. R. W. Reynolds,	87 32
Wayne, Cong. ch.	9 20—297 22

WISCONSIN.

Barneveld, David J. Rees,	10 00
Bloomer, 1st Cong. ch.	10 78
Ellington, Cong. ch.	6 00
Fox Lake, Cong. ch.	7 80
Hammond, Cong. ch.	3 00
Hartford, Cong. ch.	28 31
Madison, 1st Cong. ch.	3 34
Menasha, Cong. ch.	35 00
Milton, Cong. ch.	6 46
Necedah, Cong. ch.	10 00
Platteville, Cong. ch., to const. Rev. JACKSON TIBBITTS, H. M.	71 65
Potosi, Cong. ch.	4 00
River Falls, 1st Cong. ch.	15 25
Rosendale, 1st Cong. ch.	6 00
Watertown, Cong. ch.	19 37
West Superior, Pilgrim Cong. ch.	25 60
Windsor, Cong. ch.	8 00—270 38

IOWA.

Brighton, Cong. ch.	5 00
Central City, Cong. ch.	5 50
Chester Center, Cong. ch.	4 80
Creston, H. W. Perrigo.	30 00
Danville, Cong. ch.	18 00
Farmington, M. H. Cooley,	4 00
Franklin, Cong. ch.	3 65
Grand View, Cong. ch.	35 00
Jefferson, Rev. D. B. Eells,	10 00
Lakeside, Cong. ch.	8 00
Monticello, Cong. ch.	20 60
Orient, Cong. ch.	5 20
Rockford, 1st Cong. ch.	15 19
Sargent's Bluffs, Cong. ch.	8 50
Sherrill's Mount, German Cong. ch.	4 00
Sloan, Cong. ch.	3 00
Stuart, 1st Cong. ch.	19 01
Tabor, Cong. ch.	57 89—257 34
Legacies.—Des Moines, Mrs. Harriet	
L. Rollins, by S. A. Merrill,	
Agent,	37 50
	294 84

MINNESOTA.

Alexandria, 1st Cong. ch.	7 00
Claremont Cong. ch.	2 65
Clearwater, Cong. ch.	2 06
Dodge Centre, Cong. ch.	7 00
First Prairie, Union Cong. ch.	5 00
Glyndon, Cong. ch. and Sab. sch.	3 53
Hasty, Cong. ch.	2 52
Hawley, Union ch.	5 40
Hutchinson, Cong. ch.	13 03
Minneapolis, Plymouth ch., John E.	
Bell, A thank-offering for the 81st	1,000 00
an. meeting of the B'd,	
Monticello, Cong. ch.	10 00
Rochester, Cong. ch.	37 31
St. Paul, Olivet Cong. ch.	15 30—1,110 80

KANSAS.

Leona, Cong. ch.	5 00
Muscotah, Mrs. E. A. Pomeroy,	3 00
Wallace, Cong. ch.	5 00
—, A tribute to the memory of	
Rev. S. G. Wright, from ministers	
at the Kansas State Ass'n,	25 00—38 00

NEBRASKA.

Cortland and Pickrell, Cong. ch's,	2 00
Crete, German Cong. ch.	5 00
Doniphan, Cong. ch., 1.75; West	
Hamilton, Cong. ch., 1.03,	2 78
Fairmont, Cong. ch.,	14 25
Hastings, 1st Cong. ch.	14 34
Inland, German Cong. ch.	6 20
New Castle, Cong. ch.	3 31
Silver Creek, Cong. ch.	2 90
West Point, 1st Cong. ch.	4 30—55 08

CALIFORNIA.

Clayton, Cong. ch.	3 00
Douglas Flat, Cong. ch.	1 35
Oakland, Plymouth-ave. ch.	7 45
Pasadena, 1st Cong. ch.	17 05
San Bernardino, 1st Cong. ch.	13 00
San Miguel, Cong. ch.	2 00
Santa Cruz, 1st Cong. ch.	37 00
West San Bernardino, Ch. of Christ,	4 99—85 84

COLORADO.

Denver, West Cong. ch., 20; Olivet	
Cong. ch., 12.90; G. D. Rider, 10,	42 90
Green Mountain Falls, Cong. ch.	5 00
Hyde, Cong. ch.	1 01
Longmont, 1st Cong. ch.	53 15
Otis, Cong. ch.	8 79—110 85

WASHINGTON.

Anacortes, W. J. Hagadorn,	10 00
Colfax, Cong. ch.	9 25
Eagle Harbor, Cong. ch.	5 00
Fidalgo City, Highland-ave. Cong. ch.	2 77
Houghton, Cong. ch.	20 00
Port Townsend, 1st Cong. ch.	12 40
Rosario, Cong. ch.	2 26
Whatcom, Cong. ch.	8 15—69 83

SOUTH DAKOTA.

De Smet, Cong. ch.	7 24
Elk Point, Cong. ch.	5 00
Huron, Cong. ch.	50 73
Lake Henry, Cong. ch.	1 26
Parkston, Woman's Miss'y Soc'y of	
Eridsfeld Cong. ch., 4; do. of	
Zion's Ger. Cong. ch., 3.50,	7 50
Springfield, Cong. ch.	2 72
Wanari, Cong. ch.	82
—, German Association,	5 00—80 27

CANADA.

Montreal, Am. Presb. ch., 500; Y. P.	
S. C. E. of do., for support of Rev.	
Hilton Pedley, 1st quar., 2d year,	
300,	800 00

FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

England, London, "In memory of	
joyful service,"	6 00
Sandwich Islands, Kohala, A friend,	1,500 00
China, Hong Kong, Rev. C. R.	
Hager, to const. Miss ISABEL	
SHIRLEY and Miss NATHALIE	
LORD, H. M.	200 00—1,706 00

MISSION WORK FOR WOMEN.

FROM WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

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FROM WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE PACIFIC.

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Treasurer.	4,212 74

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

MAINE.—Marshfield, Cong. Sab. sch.	4 07
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Canterbury, Cong. Sab.	
sch., 7.95; New Ipswich, Proceeds of fair,	
5.05,	13 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, Trinity Cong.	
Sab. sch., 12.75; Chicopee, 1st Cong. ch.,	
for student in India, 20; Cummington,	
Children's Mission Circle, 5,	37 75
RHODE ISLAND.—North Scituate, Cong.	
Sab. sch.	6 28
CONNECTICUT.—Hebron, Y. P. S. C. E., for	
pupil in Erzroom High Sch., 10; Winsted,	
1st Cong. ch. Y. P. S. C. E. (of which 3.63	
for Sandwich Islands, 6.66 for Rev. L. S.	
Gates' work in India, and 4.65 for Microne-	
sia), 25.24,	35 24
NEW YORK.—Olean, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for	
pupil at Erzroom, 5; Rutland, Y. P. S. C. E.,	
for Africa, 4.50; Saratoga Springs, N. E.	
Cong. Sab. sch., 4.25,	13 75
LOUISIANA.—Jennings, Cong. Sab. sch.	2 80
OHIO.—Bowling Green, Cong. Sab. sch.,	
74c.; Huntsburg, Cong. Sab. sch., 10,	10 74
ILLINOIS.—Odell, Cong. ch. Y. P. S. C. E.,	
4; Port Byron, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.34;	
Princeton, Cong. Sab. sch., 7; Wheaton,	
Etta Allen, for student at Erzroom, 5,	19 34
MICHIGAN.—Cheboygan, Cong. ch. Y. P.	
S. C. E., 1; Detroit, Mt. Hope Sab. sch.,	
16.34; Galesburg, Cong. ch. Y. P. S. C. E.,	
3.12; Wheatland, Cong. Sab. sch., 11.14,	31 60
WISCONSIN.—Bristol and Paris, Cong. ch.	
Y. P. S. C. E., 1.90; Platte, Cong. Sab. sch.,	
2.94; Platteville, Cong. Sab. sch., 1.75,	6 59
IOWA.—Davenport, Cong. Sab. sch., 5.63;	
LaMoille, Cong. ch., for student at Erz-	
room, 4.25,	9 88
MINNESOTA.—Duluth, Pilgrim Sab. sch.	5 00
CALIFORNIA.—Oakland, 1st Cong. Sab. sch.	31 41
COLORADO.—Otis, Cong. Sab. sch., 2.06;	
Y. P. S. C. E., 1.25,	3 31
	230 76

CHILDREN'S "MORNING STAR" MISSION.

MASSACHUSETTS. — Boxford, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.50; Easthampton, Chil. of 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 46c.; South Framingham, Grace Cong. Sab. sch., 14.15,		NEW JERSEY. — Montclair, Little Missionary Neighbors,	80
NEW YORK. — New York, DeWitt Memorial ch., Chil. Miss'y Soc., 5; Owego, Cong. Sab. sch., 10,	18 11	OHIO. — Mansfield, Children's Hour,	10 00
PENNSYLVANIA. — Allegheny, Infant class of 1st Cong. Sab. sch.	15 00	ILLINOIS. — Cong. Sab. sch.	13 00
	1 80	MISSOURI. — Kidder, Cong. Sab. sch.	3 00
		WISCONSIN. — Rosendale, Cong. Sab. sch.	4 54
		KANSAS. — Pomona, Mrs. E. K. Newcomb,	25
			66 30

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.

MAINE. — Farmington, "Acorn Band," for Boys' Sch., Kalgan, China,	25 00	OHIO. — Mansfield, A friend, for Zulu boy, Natal,	10 30
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — New Boston, Levi Hooper, for Evangelists in China, 50; for do. Japan, 25,	75 00	ILLINOIS. — Wheaton, Mrs. A. A. Dimick, of which 10 for tuition and 5 for incidentals for boy, care Mr. Gregorian, Yozgat,	15 00
MASSACHUSETTS. — Andover, A friend, for Girls' sch., Matsuyama, Japan, 5; Fitchburg, Mrs. J. L. Perkins, for Mrs. Ballantine's sch., Rahuri, India, 5; Mattapoisett, Rev. C. H. Phelps, for education of young man, Marsovan, Turkey, 25; Needham, C. E. Soc. of Cong. ch., for Miss Wheeler's work, Harpoot, 25.25; Waltham, Mrs. E. T. Luce, for pupils in Miss Wheeler's sch., Harpoot, 5; Wayland, Miss M. E. Lovell, for do., 13; Wellesley Hills, "M.," for evangelistic work in Kyoto, Japan, 400,	478 25	MICHIGAN. — Detroit, Mary F. Leach, for work of Rev. D. W. Learned, Japan, 40; Three Rivers, Mrs. J. G. Matthews, for work of Miss Matthews, Monastir, Turkey, 5,	45 00
RHODE ISLAND. — Barrington, Cong. ch., for Girls' sch., Matsuyama, Japan, 23; Little Compton, United Cong. Sab. sch., for Doshisha schools, Japan, 8.05; Pawtucket, Y. P. S. C. E. of Park Pl. Cong. ch., for Tarsus, 27.15,	58 20	WISCONSIN. — Randolph, Friends, for use of Miss Nutting, Mardin, Turkey,	5 00
CONNECTICUT. — East Windsor, Y. P. S. C. E., for support of boy, Pasumalai, India,	7 50	IOWA. — Russell, Young people of Cong. Sab. sch., for Rev. T. W. Woodside, Africa,	8 04
NEW YORK. — Buffalo, W. G. Bancroft Mission Band, scholarship, Ahmednagar, 20; Cornwall, Mrs. J. Howard Sweetser, for evangelistic work, Japan, 20; DeWitt, M. S. S., for Okayama Orphan Asylum, 2; Poughkeepsie, Cong. Sab. sch., for boy, Mardin, Turkey, 20,	62 00	UTAH TERRITORY. — Salt Lake, William Lister, for new College Bldg., Tung-cho,	20 00
TENNESSEE. — Nashville, Miss'y Soc'y in Fisk Univ., 5; Sab. sch. in do. 10, both for Miss Nancy Jones' work, Africa,	15 00		

MISSION WORK FOR WOMEN.

FROM WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

Mrs. J. B. Leake, Chicago, Illinois,
Treasurer.

For Erzroom Wagon Fund,	16 00
	840 29
Donations received in October,	40,995 55
Legacies received in October,	15,231 38
	56,226 93

Total from September 1 to October 31, 1890: Donations, \$58,044.02; Legacies, \$20,713.40 = \$78,757.42.

FOR ENDOWMENT OF ANATOLIA COLLEGE, MARSOVAN.

Collected in England by Rev. G. F. Herrick, D.D., £206.15.4,	\$997 93
Previously acknowledged,	13,727 33
	14,725 26

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SCHOONER "ROBERT W. LOGAN" FOR RUK, MICRONESIA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Bennington, Busy Bees, add'l, 8.64; Hollis, Cong. Sab. sch., 8.51,	17 15	10; Chicago, Warren-ave. Cong. ch., Mrs. D. B. Gardner, 2; Gridley, Cong. Sab. sch., 7; Joy Prairie, Children's Mission Band, 10; Somonauk, Cong. Sab. sch., 10,	51 00
MASSACHUSETTS. — Cambridgeport, Y. P. S. C. E. of Pilgrim ch., 10; Lynnfield, Busy Bees, 10; Roxbury, Walnut-ave. Miss. Circle, 10; Royalston, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Salem, Prim. dep't Taberna. Sab. sch., 2; Taunton, Y. P. Union, for compass, 12; Worcester, Pilgrim Sab. sch., 7,	61 00	MICHIGAN. — Augusta, A friend, 5; Highland Station, Mission Band, 5; St. Clair, Cong. ch. "Cheerful Workers," 8; do. Sab. sch., 3.35,	21 35
CONNECTICUT. — Guilford, 1st Cong. Sab. sch.	30 00	IOWA. — Burlington, Cong. ch. Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Creston, Cong. Sab. sch., 10,	20 00
NEW YORK. — New York, Nurses in Bellevue Train. Sch., 10; do. Sab. sch. class in Ch. Puritans, 6; Norwich, Cong. Sab. sch., 20,	36 00	MINNESOTA. — Duluth, Pilgrim Sab. sch., 20; Sauk Centre, Cong. Sab. sch., 10,	30 00
PENNSYLVANIA. — Sewickley, Mrs. and Miss Bettinger,	18 00	NEBRASKA. — Omaha, Cherry Hill Cong. Sab. sch.	10 00
TENNESSEE. — Harriman, Pilgrim Cong. Sab. sch.	2 00	CALIFORNIA. — Clayton, Mary Gilman Hale,	10 00
OHIO. — Greenwich, Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Tallmadge, Mission Band, 5,	15 00	COLORADO. — Denver, Cong. Sab. sch.	10 00
ILLINOIS. — Alton, Ch. of Redeemer, Young Ladies' Miss'y Soc'y, for compass, 12; Aurora, N. E. Cong. ch., Y. P. S. C. E.,		NORTH DAKOTA. — Ft. Berthold, Mission Sab. sch.	10 00
		CANADA. — Montreal, Amer. Presb. Sab. sch.	50 00
			391 50
		Previously received,	2,628 86
			3,020 36

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

SCENES IN SMYRNA.

BY MRS. CORNELIA C. BARTLETT, OF SMYRNA.

WE sail on our return to dear old Smyrna October 11. Come, join our party, as we sail across the Atlantic and passing through England and France to Marseilles, embark upon the Mediterranean in a French steamer, touching at Naples and the Piræus. As we go into Smyrna harbor towards evening, we see



SMYRNA AS SEEN FROM THE SEA.

on the right the outline of the near mountains called the Twin Brothers, and just in front the castle-crowned Mt. Pagus forms the background of the city. It seems strange that a city occupying so small a space can contain 200,000 inhabitants. You will soon learn how closely human beings can be packed in an oriental town.

You wonder at the beauty of the quay, where the brilliancy of the few electric lights make the abundant gaslights seem dim. The perfect reflection multiplying

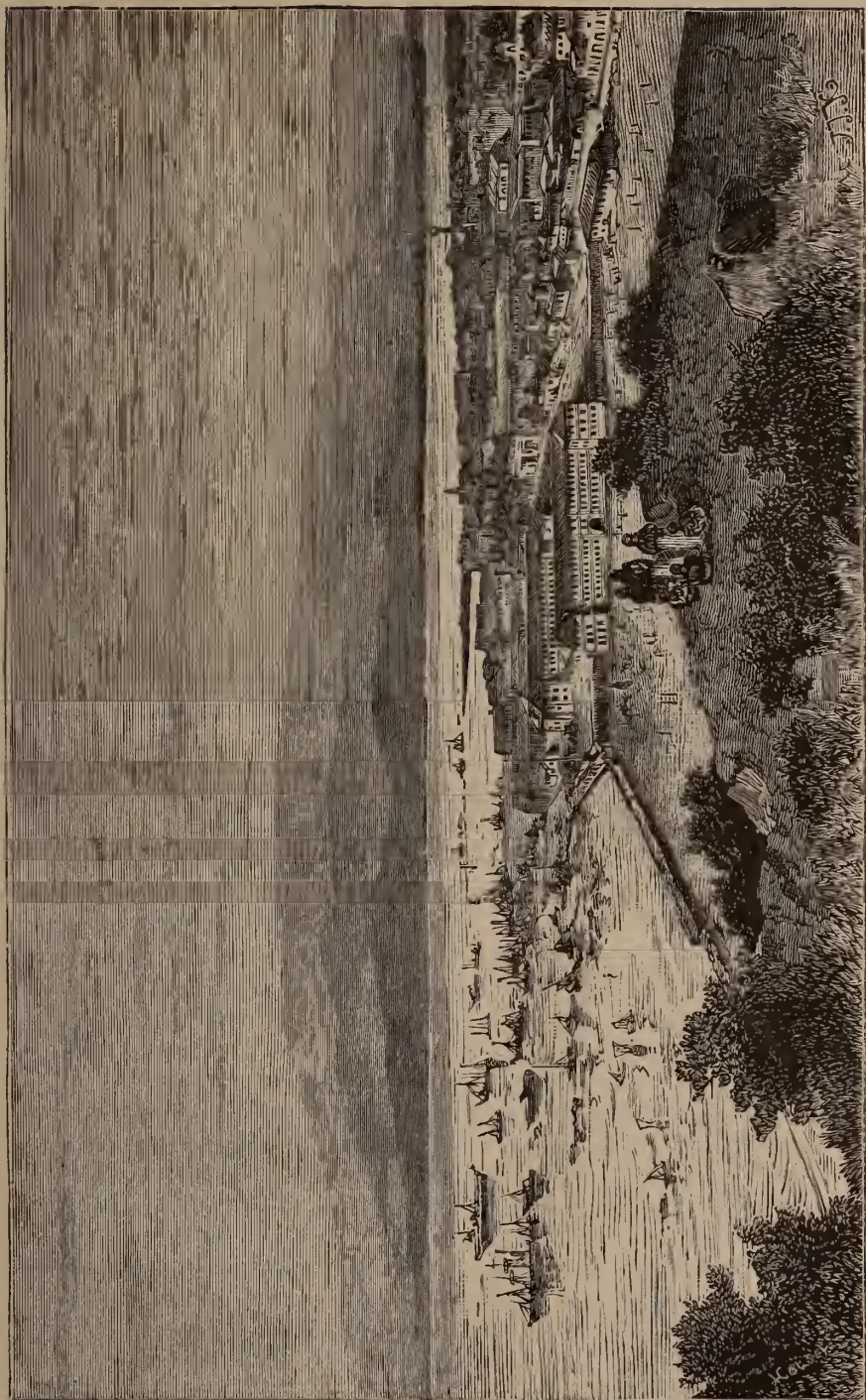
the lights inclines us to believe that we are nearing some fairyland. Can you see the crowd moving quietly up and down the quay? They have been shut up all day in the heated city, and just at eve have come out to enjoy the fresh sea-air. This quay is Smyrna's breathing-place, and a great blessing to rich and poor; yet, as usual in places of public resort, Satan has taken possession with strong force and a large part of the two miles is lined with saloons, in nearly all of which liquor can be bought.

What is this floating fairy-palace at our left, from which are wafted lovely strains of familiar airs? That is a fine French man-of-war. Frequently naval fleets from other countries honor Smyrna by a visit of a few days. Home seems much nearer to us when our beautiful Stars and Stripes are floating from United States gunboats in the harbor.

But here we are at our anchorage, and the little boats are approaching from every side. The boatmen—some dressed in bright colors, with their red Turkish fezes; some with the long tasseled Greek caps—run up the narrow steps and vie with each other in their extravagant gesticulations and persistent pleadings for the traveler's custom. Here comes our old friend Popodopolos, who has taken missionaries ashore safely, from the days when Drs. Riggs, Parsons, and Dodd dwelt here, to the present day. We gladly follow him, and thus escape from his noisy companions. Firmly holding the chair we descend safely to the boat and are soon standing on solid ground once more. Did the pressure of our feet on dear old mother Earth ever feel quite so pleasant? We stand a few minutes in the long corridor of the custom-house while the officers go through the form of opening and closing our trunks. Being known as honest people, we are saved much time and trouble.

Our friend the passport officer here is the one who, three years ago, as we were coming from Constantinople with a basket of choice flowers, stepping up to us, told us to report ourselves from Mitylene, or the flowers would be thrown into the sea. To prevent the introduction of injurious insects, the government had prohibited the bringing in of plants from all other ports except the island of Mitylene. We replied, "We did not come from Mitylene: we came from Constantinople, and did not even touch at Mitylene, so we cannot report from there." He indignantly replied, "If you are so careful about telling the truth, you will lose your flowers. I have told you how to save them." We joyfully lost our flowers, and in so doing testified to the Turks about us the principles of the gospel. In this way we have constant opportunities to witness for Christ.

Now let us take the first of these comfortable hacks. We ride but a moment before halting at the Smyrna "Rest," where we are heartily greeted by a stout, cheery sailor. His name is James Parkinson. Once a faithful servant of the evil one, while on land and on sea, now he is an enthusiastic worker for Christ among the sailors. He says he has two birthdays every year. He was born in England and "born again" in the Bowery Mission in New York City. The warm grasp of his Christian hand gives us courage to work for the fallen and the intemperate. Accepting his invitation, let us look into the "Rest." This is the one Christian temperance saloon among the two thousand liquor-saloons of Smyrna. The walls of the reading-room are decorated with beautiful Scripture texts in many tongues. Around the tables are groups of young men, of different



SMYRNA.—THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY.

nationalities, quietly reading the latest news, each in his own language. Here any one who wishes may procure a refreshing cup of coffee, chocolate, tea, or lemonade ; also, a more substantial lunch. Here the sailor is invited to sign the pledge, and here too every evening, in an inner room, are gospel meetings, in English. We can enter and join heartily in the same precious hymns that we sing at home. Many sailors and one Jew have found Christ to be their Saviour in this little room. The two ladies who conduct the meetings are from England. They are among the favored few Christian workers who support themselves in the foreign field from the love they bear to Christ and the sailor.

Reëntering the carriage, we pass through narrow streets, turning corner after corner, until we nearly lose all idea of the direction. Now if two of you will join hands and then one of you stretch out your right hand and the other your left, you will be able to touch the walls on both sides of the street. See how the children huddle into the doorway as we pass, there being no sidewalks. What do you think of our Smyrna children? You see they are not black, though we are near Africa, nor brown nor even copper-colored, but have fair, Circassian complexions, with full, meditative, dark eyes. We pass through streets on each side of which are stalls filled with a great variety of fruit and vegetables. We meet trains of the homely but useful camel, led by their drivers mounted on small donkeys. We pass through swarms of men, women, and children dressed in every variety of European and Asiatic costume. Our skilful driver, after turning from twenty-five to thirty corners within fifteen minutes, brings us safely to the American Mission. We stop before a large closed door in a very high stone wall. Three heavy raps with an iron knocker, and the door is quickly opened. A hearty welcome we receive from all within, Americans, Greeks, and Armenians.

You would like an introduction to young Polycarp, I am sure. He is a name-sake of the martyr who was bishop of Smyrna eighteen hundred years ago. This young man knew nothing of the salvation of Christ until four years since, when he began to come to the evangelical worship. Soon he purchased a Testament and began to read for himself. He found Christ able to save him from sin, and his soul was so filled with love that he wanted to tell every one of it. He bought another Testament and sent it to his sister Althea, fifty miles away. She threw it aside and would not even look in it. She afterwards came to Smyrna to induce Polycarp to go home with her, thinking she could make him forget his new love. He was kind to her, but sent her home alone ; while he, in his recreation hours, went from house to house distributing tracts and saying, " I have come to bring you good news : Jesus loves you." Often he was invited to enter and asked to read the Bible to the sin-sick souls within. With a companion as enthusiastic as himself he said, " If the Lord spares us, every person in Smyrna shall hear of Jesus' love and his power to save from sin." Althea, after returning home, began to read the Testament which she had despised, and she also accepted the salvation offered. Her former friends forsook her, but she bore it all cheerfully, saying, " I did just so when I did not know."

Dear friends, there are thousands of Polycarps and Altheas who do not know anything of the truths of the gospel. Shall we not seek to tell them of these precious things?

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its Eighty-first Annual Meeting in Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 8, 1890, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT.

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Elbridge Torrey, Esq., Boston.
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Francis W. Carpenter, Esq., Providence

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Burdett Hart, D.D., New Haven.
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John D. Cutter, Esq., Brooklyn.

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Calvin B. Hulbert, D.D., Zanesville.
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 David C. Bell, Esq., Minneapolis.

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 George F. Magoun, D.D., Grinnell.
 Rev. George H. White, Grinnell.

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 Henry Hopkins, D.D., Kansas City.

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Alexander R. Thain, D.D., Omaha.

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Rev. Geo. A. Tewksbury, Seattle.

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 Rev. Jas. E. Snowden, Lemars.
 Rev. Albert A. Young, Monona.
 Henry D. Smith, Monticello.
 Rev. Geo. W. Sargent, Preston.
 Rev. John W. Ferner, Storm Lake.
 Wm. M. Brooks, D.D., Tabor.
 Rev. E. Adams, Waterloo.

Rev. Moses K. Cross, Waterloo.
 Rev. J. T. Blanchard, Webster City.

Nebraska.

G. W. Wainwright, D.D., Blair.
 Rev. M. J. P. Thing, Springfield.

North Dakota.

Rev. A. J. Pike, Dwight.
 Rev. George Curtis, Mayville.
 Rev. Charles Seccombe, Springfield.

South Dakota.

Rev. H. S. Mills, Huron.

Montana.

Rev. F. D. Kelsey, Helena.

Utah.

Rev. W. S. Hawkes, Salt Lake City.

Foreign Lands.

George Washburn, D.D., Constantinople, Turkey.

MISSIONARIES PRESENT.

Rev. Wm. N. Chambers, Eastern Turkey.
 Rev. Caleb F. Gates, Eastern Turkey.
 Rev. George H. Gutterson, Madura.
 Rev. James E. Tracy, Madura.
 Rev. John P. Jones, Madura.
 Rev. Richard Winsor, Marathi Mission.
 Rev. Doremus Scudder, M.D., and wife, North Japan.
 Mrs. Alice G. Gulick, Spain.
 Rev. H. M. Bissell and wife, Mexico.
 Rev. David Rood and wife, Zulu Mission.
 Rev. B. F. Ousley and wife, East Africa.
 Rev. H. P. Beach, North China.
 Rev. E. E. Aiken, North China.
 Rev. Isaac Pierson, North China.
 Rev. D. Z. Sheffield and wife, North China.
 A. P. Peck, M.D., North China.
 Miss E. J. Newton, Foochow.

President R. S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D., took the chair and led the devotional exercises.

An address of welcome was made by Rev. C. F. Thwing, D.D., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to which President Storrs responded.

The material portion of the Minutes of the last meeting was read.

The Chair nominated the following committees, which were approved:—

Committee of Arrangements. Rev. Smith Baker, D.D., Charles H. Bull, Esq., Rev. Michael Burnham, D.D., Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., Frank W. Carpenter.

Business Committee. Rev. Charles F. Thwing, D.D., Edward A. Studley, Esq., Rev. Charles R. Palmer, D.D., Hon. William E. Haile, Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D.

The Chair appointed the following:—

Committee on Nominations. Rev. James G. Johnson, D.D., David C. Bell, Esq., Pres. Edward D. Eaton, D.D., Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, Pres. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D.D.

Secretary Alden read the Report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department. Prayer was offered by President S. C. Bartlett, D.D., and a hymn was sung.

Treasurer Ward read a Summary of his Report, to which were appended the certificates of the Auditors, including a certificate from an expert examiner, Mr. Rodney McLaughlin, employed by the Auditors to make a special examination of the Treasurer's books.

Secretary Smith read that part of the Annual Survey of Missions relating to Asia Minor, China, Africa, and the Pacific Islands.

A communication was received from the Cilicia Union of the Central Turkey Mission expressing their gratitude for the work of the missionaries sent to them by the Board. It was referred to the Committee to be appointed on Turkish Missions.

Secretary Clark read that portion of the Survey of Missions relating to India, Papal Lands, Bulgaria, and Japan.

Prayer was offered by Rev. James Brand, D.D.

It was voted to receive the Report of the Committee of Nine after the devotional hour on Thursday morning.

Adjournment was taken to 7.45 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The President took the chair at 7.45 o'clock. After singing by the choir of Plymouth Church, the Scripture was read and prayer offered by Rev. John P. Jones, of Madura, India. The hymn "He that goeth forth with weeping" was sung; and the sermon preached by Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., from the text John 12: 24: "*Verily, verily I say unto you, Except a kernel of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.*" The hymn "Am I a soldier of the cross?" was sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. George W. Phillips, D.D., and adjournment taken to nine o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The President took the chair at nine o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. N. Beach. The Minutes were read.

The Nominating Committee reported the following committees, and they were appointed:—

Committee on Nomination of Officers. Rev. Edward Hawes, D.D., Rev. E. F. Williams, D.D., Rev. L. H. Cobb, D.D., Rev. H. Hopkins, D.D., C. A. Jewell, Esq., Hon. A. C. Barstow, Rev. A. R. Thain, D.D.

Committee on Home Department. Rev. L. Pratt, D.D., Rev. J. Brand, D.D., Rev. D. N. Beach, Hon. N. Shipman, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., Rev. E. H. Merrill, D.D. Z. Styles Ely, Esq.

It was moved to reconsider the vote ordering the Report of the Committee of Nine after the devotional hour. The motion was carried, and the Committee was ordered to report at once.

The Report of the Committee of Nine on methods of administration was presented by Rev. Geo. L. Walker, D.D., the chairman, and it was accepted and made the special order at three o'clock P.M. to-day.

Secretary Alden presented from the Prudential Committee a paper on "Missionary Motives," which was referred to a special committee.

Devotional exercises for a half-hour were conducted by Prof. F. W. Fisk, D.D. Part was taken in these exercises by Rev. Moses Smith, Rev. Charles Seccombe, Rev. George F. Magoun, D.D., Langdon S. Ward, Esq., Rev. E. N. Packard, and others.

Vice-President Blatchford took the chair, and Secretary Clark read a paper from the Prudential Committee upon "Higher Christian Education as Related to the Foreign Missionary Work." It was referred to a special committee.

Secretary Smith read a paper from the Prudential Committee upon "The Missionary Outlook," which was referred to a special committee.

Prayer was offered by President Washburn of Robert College.

Adjournment was taken to half-past two o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The President took the chair at half-past two o'clock.

The Nominating Committee reported the following committees, which were appointed:—

Committee on Treasurer's Report. Hon. A. W. Tufts, W. H. Bradley, Esq., Thomas D. Robinson, Esq., Rev. J. F. Dudley, George H. Rust, Esq., H. J. Wales, Esq., J. D. Cutter, Esq.

Committee on Papal Lands. Rev. C. O. Brown, D.D., Rev. R. B. Howard, Rev. George A. Paddock, Rev. A. W. Archibald, Rev. C. E. Wright, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, H. L. James, Esq.

Committee on China. Pres. J. B. Angell, LL.D., Rev. George W. Phillips, D.D., Rev. E. S. Tead, A. G. Cumnock, Esq., Rev. F. D. Kelsey, Rev. Charles Seccombe, Rev. E. Adams.

Committee on India and Ceylon. Rev. George R. Merrill, Rev. G. A. Tewksbury, Rev. S. C. Bushnell, Rev. H. Fairbanks, PH.D., Rev. J. T. Blanchard, John E. Bradley, Esq., William E. Blackstone, Esq.

Committee on Africa. Rev. W. M. Taylor, D.D., Rev. M. Burnham, D.D., Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, Hon. Samuel Merrill, Rev. O. S. Dean, D.D., J. P. Thwing, Esq., Daniel E. Day, Esq.

Committee on Pacific Islands. J. W. Strong, D.D., Albert Shaw, PH.D., J. S. Wheelwright, Esq., Rev. William Salter, D.D., G. C. Moses, Esq., Rev. Eli Corwin, D.D., Rev. Hugh Elder.

Committee on Japan. Rev. E. G. Porter, Rev. W. A. Waterman, Rev. E. M. Williams, Rev. A. H. Heath, D.D., Rev. W. S. Hawkes, Rev. H. S. Mills, Rev. G. W. Wainwright, D.D.

Committee on Turkey. Pres. F. Carter, D.D., Hon. James White, Rev. W. V. W. Davis, D.D., Charles H. Case, Esq., Rev. John H. Gurney, Rev. W. F. Day, W. E. Blackstone, Esq.

The President nominated the following committees, and they were appointed:—

On Nomination of New Members. Rev. L. Pratt, D.D., Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., Pres. F. Carter, D.D., John H. Washburn, Esq., Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., Elijah Swift, Esq., Rev. George R. Leavitt, D.D.

On Secretary Smith's Paper. Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., Rev. Moses Smith, Rev. A. W. Hazen, D.D.

On Secretary Clark's Paper. Pres. Franklin Carter, LL.D., Pres. E. D. Eaton, D.D., Pres. George Washburn, D.D., Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, E. B. Monroe, Esq.

On Secretary Alden's Paper. Pres. S. C. Bartlett, D.D., Rev. James Brand, D.D., Rev. E. M. Williams, D.D., W. H. Bradley, Esq., Rev. W. A. Waterman.

A communication from the Committee of Arrangements of the National Council for the International Council was received through the Business Committee, recommending the election of a representative of the Board at the International Council. The recommendation was adopted, and the President was chosen as delegate. Authority was given the Prudential Committee to choose an alternate in case of necessity.

The Business Committee offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the Board extend to Rev. William T. Boutwell, formerly a missionary of the Board among the Indians of Minnesota, now lying at the point of death at Stillwater, an expression of the sympathy and veneration of the Board, with the trust that the promise may be fulfilled to him: "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

A communication was received from Rev. E. P. Thwing, M.D., and referred to the Committee on Missions in India.

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., moved that the resolutions presented in connection with the report of the Committee of Nine on the Administration of the Board be adopted. The resolutions were as follows: —

Resolved, first, That the Committee on the Treasurer's Report be appointed by the Board at the Annual Meeting next previous to the meeting at which such committee is called on to act, and that a copy of the report of the Treasurer be sent, as soon as it is ready, to each member of the committee for inspection, and that any desired information may be asked for.

Resolved, second, That By-law 17, p. 12, of the last published edition of the Charter and By-laws be amended so that the last sentence of it shall read, instead of "they [the Auditors] shall have authority at any time to employ an expert in the particular examination of the accounts," "The Auditors shall annually employ an expert in the examination of the Treasurer's accounts."

Resolved, third, That there be a substantial increase of the force employed by the Board to bring the interests of its missions and the cause it represents before the churches contributing to its support.

Resolved, fourth, with reference to the important subject of missionary appointments, That Questions 1 and 2, Section VI, of the Manual for Missionary Candidates be amended so that they shall read as follows: —

Question 1. What are your views respecting each of the leading doctrines of Scripture commonly held by the churches sustaining this Board? In answering this question you may use your own language, or refer to any creeds of acknowledged weight.

Question 2. Have you any views at variance with these doctrines, or any views of church government which would prevent your cordial coöperation with the missionaries of this Board?

These questions being so amended, all applications for missionary appointment shall be made as now to the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board. Without further correspondence on doctrinal matters the communications thus received by the Secretaries shall be presented forthwith to the Prudential Committee. In case the Committee desire further scrutiny into the theological opinions of the candidate, this shall be had through an interview with the Committee as a body; or in case this, in any special instance, is not practicable, with a sub-committee appointed by them from their own number and consisting in part of laymen. At such theological examination by the Committee or sub-committee the doors shall be open for the presence of any members of the Board or personal friends of the candidate.

Resolved, fifth, That any rules or parts of rules inconsistent with any of the foregoing resolutions be hereby annulled.

The first, second, and third of the resolutions were adopted without debate.

Prof. George N. Boardman, D.D., offered an amendment to Resolution 4, Question 1, adding to the words, "creeds of acknowledged weight," the phrase, "as to the doctrines contained in such creeds."

Remarks were made by Rev. Joseph Cook, Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D., Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., and Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., who presented a written statement, also by Rev. George L. Walker, D.D., and Prof. George N. Boardman, D.D.; and the amendment was adopted.

Question 1 under Resolution 4 was adopted.

Remarks were made by Secretary Alden and by Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D.

Question 2 was then adopted.

An amendment was offered by Rev. A. H. Plumb, D.D., at the suggestion of the President, amending the final section of the Resolution as follows: after the word "candidate" in the sentence, "In case the Committee desire further scrutiny into the theological opinions of the candidate," to add, "they may address to him such supplementary questions as appear to them important, and if further light shall be needed"; so that the whole sentence shall read, "In case the Committee desire further scrutiny into the theological opinions of the candidate, they may address to him such supplementary questions as appear to them important, and if further light shall be needed, this shall be had through an interview with the Committee as a body."

After remarks by Rev. J. L. Withrow, D.D., and Rev. A. H. Plumb, D.D., the whole section was adopted.

A substitute for Resolution 5 was offered by President Eaton as follows: "No rule or rules now in force shall be construed so as to impair the force of these resolutions."

Dr. H. M. Dexter moved that the fifth resolution and the proposed substitute be referred back to the Committee of Nine, to report to-morrow morning what changes are necessary in the By-laws to make them conform to the resolutions now adopted; and the motion was carried.

The By-law in regard to amendments was suspended, and the resolutions, except the fifth, in full, adopted.

On motion of Rev. J. L. Withrow, D.D., seconded by Rev. Geo. L. Walker, D.D., the following resolution was adopted:—

In view of investigations made as to the methods of management in the Missionary Rooms in Boston, the Board is glad hereby to express its unabated confidence in the Christian character, official fidelity, and constant loyalty of the Secretaries, the Prudential Committee, and the Treasury Department to their high trusts and the specific instructions which they have received from the Board.

The following resolution was offered by the Recording Secretary and adopted:—

In accepting this report of the Committee of Nine and placing it on file, which is the routine method prescribed by the rules of the Board, in view of the fact that the report is presented in print and will be widely read, in order to prevent misunderstanding the Board deems it necessary to state that the Board must not be held to adopt the report beyond the portion contained in the appended resolutions.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Vice-President Blatchford took the chair at eight o'clock. A hymn was sung. Prayer was offered by Rev. Moses Smith. Addresses were delivered by Rev. William N. Chambers, of Turkey, Rev. Harlan P. Beach, of North China, Rev. Doremus Scudder, M.D., of Japan, and Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D. Prayer was offered by Rev. O. S. Dean, D.D.

Adjournment was taken to nine o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The President took the chair at nine o'clock. Devotions were conducted by Rev. R. B. Howard.

The minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. C. R. Palmer, D.D., thanks were extended to the Committee of Nine for their services.

An address was delivered by Rev. James E. Tracy, of the Madura Mission, India.

The Nominating Committee nominated the following:—

Committee on Place and Preacher.—Rev. W. E. Park, D.D., L. A. Hyde, Esq., Rev. C. R. Palmer, D.D., Walter A. Mahony, Esq., Rev. A. W. Hazen, D.D., Rev. Thomas G. Grassie, Rev. D. L. Furber, D.D.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed, last year, upon the Relations of the Board to the Churches reported through Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D., and the report was accepted.

The Committee on Secretary Alden's paper, on "Missionary Motives," reported through Pres. S. C. Bartlett, D.D.; and after remarks by Mr. Ralph Emerson, Rev. D. N. Beach, and Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., the report was accepted.

The Committee of Nine reported through J. H. Washburn, Esq., offering the following resolution:—

That Section 3 of Article 23 of By-laws be amended by adding to the third line, after the words, "on the Treasurer's Report," the following, namely: "of the next following year, to each member of which committee an early copy of that report shall be sent by the Treasurer."

That the third paragraph of Article 15 (page 11) be amended by erasing "as after careful investiga-

tion they have been able to obtain," and substitute in place thereof the words, "as in accordance with the By-laws, and other instructions of the Board, they have obtained."

That to Article 15 a fourth paragraph be added, as follows: "All applications for appointment to missionary service shall be addressed to the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board. In all cases the communications received by the Secretaries shall forthwith, without further correspondence on doctrinal matters, be presented to the Prudential Committee. In case the Committee desires further scrutiny into the theological opinions of the candidate, they may address to him such supplementary questions as appear to them important, and if further light shall be needed, this shall be had through an interview with the Committee as a body; or in case this, in any special instance, is not practicable, with a sub-committee appointed by them from their own number, consisting in part of laymen.

"At such theological examination by the committee or sub-committee the doors shall be open for the presence of any members of the Board, or personal friends of the candidate."

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

On motion of Pres. S. C. Bartlett, D.D., it was voted: —

"That any rules or parts of rules inconsistent with any of the foregoing resolutions are hereby annulled."

The Committee on China reported through Pres. J. B. Angell, LL.D., and the report was accepted. An address was made by Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, of China.

Devotional services were led by Rev. A. H. Plumb, D.D. Prayers were offered by Rev. W. E. Park, D.D., and Rev. A. B. Robbins, D.D., and remarks were made by Secretary N. G. Clark, Rev. Charles Seccombe, Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, and Rev. O. S. Dean, D.D., after which Vice-President Blatchford took the chair.

The Committee on Secretary Clark's paper reported through Pres. Franklin Carter, and the report was accepted.

The Committee on Home Department Reports reported through Rev. L. Pratt, D.D., and the report was accepted.

Z. Styles Ely, Esq., offered a series of resolutions which were referred to the Business Committee.

The Committee on Missions in India and Ceylon reported through Rev. G. R. Merrill, and after remarks by Rev. Richard Winsor, of the Marathi Mission, Secretary Clark, and Rev. John P. Jones, of Madura, the report was accepted.

The Committee on Place and Preacher reported through Rev. W. E. Park, D.D., recommending the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield, Mass., as the place of the next Annual Meeting, and as the preacher Rev. John K. McLean, D.D., of Oakland, Cal., with Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D., of Boston, as alternate. The recommendation was adopted.

The Business Committee offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

The Board desires to place on record its opposition to the opening of the World's Fair, to be held in Chicago, 1893, on the Lord's Day.

Adjournment was taken till the close of the communion service.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Board met with the churches of the city to celebrate the Lord's Supper, which was administered by Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, of the North China Mission, and Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., of New York. After this service the President took the chair.

The Committee on New Members reported through Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., nominating the following gentlemen for Corporate Members, who were elected by ballot: —

Galen C. Moses, Esq., of Maine; E. P. Kimball, Esq., Hon. J. J. Bell, of New Hampshire; Charles W. Osgood, Esq., of Vermont; Henry D. Hyde, Esq., Rev.

D. Gregg, D.D., Rev. J. R. Thurston, Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, D.D., Edwin H. Baker, Esq., Thomas Weston, Esq., Rev. H. W. Lathe, Ezra H. Stevens, Esq., of Massachusetts; Rev. S. Leroy Blake, D.D., Rev. Edwin C. Bissell, D.D., Hon. N. D. Sperry, and Rev. S. H. Howe, D.D., of Connecticut; Rev. W. A. Robinson, D.D., and Rev. S. H. Virgin, D.D., of New York; Rev. W. W. Jordan, of New Jersey; Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D., of District of Columbia; Walter A. Mahony, Esq., of Ohio; T. D. Robertson, Esq., of Illinois; Hon. Aaron Kimball, of Iowa; Rev. G. H. Ide, D.D., of Wisconsin; George H. Rust, Esq., and Rev. A. H. Heath, D.D., of Minnesota; Rev. H. D. Wiard, of South Dakota; Rev. G. B. Barnes, of North Dakota; Rev. T. E. Clapp, of Oregon.

The Committee on Papal Lands reported through Rev. C. O. Brown, D.D., of Iowa, its chairman. The report was accepted, and remarks were made by Dr. Brown.

The Committee on the Nomination of Officers reported through its chairman, Rev. Edward Hawes, D.D., the following list of officers, and they were duly elected by ballot:—

President.

R. S. STORRS, D.D., LL.D.

Vice-President.

ELIPHALET W. BLATCHFORD, Esq.

Prudential Committee.

AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, D.D.

Hon. JOSEPH S. ROPES,

EDWIN B. WEBB, D.D.

CHARLES C. BURR, Esq.

ELBRIDGE TORREY, Esq.

ALBERT H. PLUMB, D.D.

Hon. WILLIAM P. ELLISON.

Rev. CHARLES A. DICKINSON.

Rev. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

G. HENRY WHITCOMB, Esq.

Corresponding Secretaries.

NATHANIEL G. CLARK, D.D.

EDMUND K. ALDEN, D.D.

JUDSON SMITH, D.D.

Recording Secretary.

HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

Assistant Recording Secretary.

Rev. E. N. PACKARD.

Treasurer.

LANGDON S. WARD, Esq.

Auditors.

Hon. ARTHUR W. TUFTS.

JAMES M. GORDON, Esq.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report reported through its chairman, Hon. Arthur W. Tufts, and the report was accepted.

Rev. Charles R. Palmer, D.D., in behalf of the Business Committee, presented resolutions offered by Z. Stiles Ely, Esq., in regard to the election of Corporate Members, as follows:—

Resolved. 1. That hereafter Corporate Members shall be elected for five years, and by the Corporate and Honorary Members on joint ballot.

2. That the present Corporate Members shall be divided by lot into five classes, one of which shall go out of office each year.

3. That the Corporate Members shall elect the officers and Prudential Committee, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected.

4. That, should it be necessary to change the charter for this purpose, the Board apply to the Massachusetts Legislature to make such change.

5. That any rules or by-laws inconsistent with the foregoing resolutions be and are hereby repealed.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Remarks were made by President Storrs, upon the announcement of the ballot, in accepting the office of President for the ensuing year.

The Committee on Place and Preacher completed their report, recommending the following as a Committee of Arrangements: Rev. J. L. Jenkins, D.D., Rev. I. C. Smart, J. L. Peck, D. N. Collins, George M. Dutton, James W. Hull, George Shipton, P. C. Cooley, J. Clark, and they were appointed.

After remarks by President Angell and Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, Rev. J. L. Jenkins,

D.D., extended an invitation to the Board to hold its next meeting in Pittsfield, Mass. It was voted that the date of the meeting be left for conference between the local Committee of Arrangements, and the Prudential Committee, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Rev. A. H. Heath, D.D., extended an invitation to the Board to visit the city of St. Paul to-morrow afternoon.

Rev. Eli Corwin, D.D., presented a report in behalf of the Committee on Missions to the Pacific Islands. The report was accepted.

Recess was taken until quarter before eight o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Board met at a quarter before eight o'clock, Vice-President Blatchford in the chair. The Scriptures were read by Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., who offered prayer.

Addresses were made by Presidents S. C. Bartlett, D.D., Rev. George F. Magoun, D.D., and Rev. Joseph Cook. A hymn was sung; and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Frank Russell.

At the Swedish Mission Tabernacle devotional exercises were conducted by Pres. Franklin Carter, LL.D., of Massachusetts, and an address was made by President Storrs, after which prayer was offered and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Prof. F. W. Fisk, D.D., of Illinois.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The Board met at nine o'clock, President Storrs in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. E. Strong, D.D. The Minutes were read and approved. After the singing of a hymn, the Committee on Missions to Turkey reported through Hon. James White, and the report was accepted, with remarks by Rev. C. F. Gates, of the Eastern Turkey Mission, Rev. William N. Chambers, of the same mission, and Rev. George Washburn, D.D., President of Robert College, Constantinople. Prayer was offered by Rev. Burdett Hart, D.D.

The President announced that the date of the next meeting had been agreed upon, in conference, to be the second Tuesday in October, 1891.

The Committee on Secretary Smith's paper on "The Missionary Outlook," reported through its chairman, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D. The report was accepted.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Johnson, in behalf of the Nominating Committee, presented the following as a

Committee to report on the Treasurer's Report of next year:—

John H. Washburn, Esq., of New York; Hon. Charles Marsh, of Massachusetts; Galen C. Moses, Esq., of Maine; C. A. Jewell, Esq., of Connecticut; Charles H. Case, Esq., of Illinois; George H. Rust, Esq., of Minnesota; Walter A. Mahony, Esq., of Ohio.

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Rev. D. L. Furber, D.D., spoke in reference to the "Extra-Cent-a-Day Band."

Rev. O. S. Dean, D.D., presented the report of the Committee on Missions in Africa. The report was accepted, after remarks by Rev. David Rood, of the Zulu Mission, Rev. B. F. Ousley, of the East Central African Mission, and Secretary Judson Smith, D.D.

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. Dr. Thwing, in behalf of the Committee on Arrangements:—

Resolved, That the Board extends a vote of thanks to Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., for the sermon preached by him on Wednesday evening, and requests a copy for publication.

An invitation was extended to the Board to visit Carleton College, at Northfield, by its president, Rev. James W. Strong, D.D.

The hymn "I love to tell the story" was sung.

Rev. Moses Smith offered a resolution in reference to the exportation of intoxicating liquors from the United States, which was referred to a committee consisting of President Angell, Rev. Dr. Behrends, Dr. F. A. Noble, with instructions to report as soon as possible any changes which they deem desirable.

The Committee upon Missions to Japan reported through Rev. E. G. Porter. The report was accepted, after remarks by Rev. President Bartlett, D.D.

Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a deep sense of obligation moves us of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to offer our sincere and hearty thanks to the Plymouth Church and the other churches of the city for the broad and generous hospitality with which they prepared to receive us, anticipating our necessities, conveniences, and pleasures;

To the families of this and other churches of the city who have so cordially and fraternally opened their houses for our entertainment;

To the friends who have led our singing with the organ and other instruments of music so efficiently;

To William E. Blackstone, Esq., whose maps have so eloquently spoken to us through all our meetings;

To the various committees of arrangement, entertainment, finance, postoffice, and transportation, who have made the transaction of business so convenient and satisfactory; and to all others who have contributed to make our meetings a success;

To the press, which has been constant in efforts to give a full and appreciative report of our proceedings;

To the railroads and their officials for a generous reduction in fares, and to their officials for very attentive and considerate aid by the way.

Remarks were made by Cyrus Northrop, D.D., LL.D., in behalf of the churches of the city and of others to whom these thanks had been extended.

Letters of excuse for absence were received from the following members: Messrs. F. D. Ayer, J. F. Anderson, M. H. Buckham, J. W. Backus, E. G. Beckwith, Thomas J. Borden, James W. Bradbury, W. J. Breed, John L. Barry, Samuel B. Capen, J. W. Cooper, Richard Cordley, Ebenezer Cutler, George R. Chapman, Robert Coit, Louis Chapin, Henry S. DeForest, A. E. Dunning, M. M'G. Dana, Benjamin Douglass, Zachary Eddy, G. P. Fisher, D. T. Fiske, J. G. Foote, J. M. Gordon, Philo R. Hurd, William H. Haile, N. A. Hyde, H. C. Haydn, C. T. Hulburt, J. W. Harding, J. C. Holbrook, J. M. W. Hall, J. W. Hough, J. N. Harris, T. H. Hawkes, George R. Leavitt, P. W. Lyman, Alexander McKenzie, Thomas B. McLeod, S. G. Mack, P. L. Moen, George Moorar, John W. Noyes, Douglass Putnam, A. E. P. Perkins, Edwards A. Park, A. Hastings Ross, Charles T. Russell, G. B. Safford, J. H. Seelye, W. S. Smart, F. C. Sessions, H. M. Scudder, Henry M. Storrs, M. E. Strieby, Royal C. Taft, Thatcher Thayer, C. F. Thompson, J. G. Vose, E. Whittlesey, George L. Weed, and James P. Wallace.

President Angell presented, for the committee, the following amended resolution:—

Whereas, Alcoholic liquors are now exported in large quantities from various states of Christendom to several uncivilized or half-civilized peoples, and especially to Africa, and

Whereas, The most disastrous results to the physical and moral well-being of those helpless nations have followed, missionary labors among them have been seriously hindered, and a fearful reproach has come upon the name of the Christian states which permit such exportation, and

Whereas, We desire to see the good name of the United States rescued from such reproach, and also to see removed all obstacles to efforts for the moral and spiritual elevation of ignorant and defenceless peoples, and we may justly hope for right action by our government on this subject, therefore,

Resolved, That the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which has heretofore invoked action by our government on this subject, do now again earnestly memorialize the President and Congress, and respectfully ask that our government initiate and prosecute, by treaty or otherwise, in such ways as shall seem wise and fitting, such proceedings as may speedily lead to the universal prohibition of all exportation of alcoholic liquors to all the uncivilized or half-civilized peoples above referred to.

The report was accepted and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous and rising vote. A vote was also taken of the Honorary Members and others present which was unanimously in favor of the resolution.

On motion of Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., it was voted that the President of the Board, together with President J. B. Angell, LL.D., and Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., be instructed to communicate the above resolution to the officials named.

President Storrs responded in behalf of the Board to the farewell address made by President Northrop. The hymn "Blest be the tie that binds" was sung. Prayer was offered and the benediction pronounced by Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D., and the Board was declared adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday of October, 1891, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON THE ANNUAL REPORT.

THE reports of the committees appointed at the Annual Meeting to consider the several sections of the Annual Report and other papers from the Prudential Committee are here given, as usual, with slight abbreviation.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report, Hon. Arthur W. Tufts, Chairman:—

The Treasurer has exhibited to us his Annual Account, Trial Balance, and Schedules of all funds and investments, duly audited by the Board of Auditors, and approved by the sub-committee of the Prudential Committee, and after a full examination we heartily approve the Reports and Accounts, and wish to express our commendation of the system and methods which are in use. We are satisfied that the Otis and Swett legacies have been expended in exact accordance with the directions of the Board.

We are impressed by the variety and amount of labor performed by your Treasurer, who now completes a term of twenty-five years of faithful and competent official service. Nothing but acquaintance with his duties can make it possible to appreciate their extent and variety. Mr. Ward is emphatically the right man in the right place.

We are also impressed with the efficient and patient labor performed by the sub-committee of the Prudential Committee, who make monthly examinations of the accounts and disbursements. We hope that the services of these gentlemen may long be retained.

A noticeable feature of the report for the present year is the statement made by the expert employed by the Auditors under the new authority given them by the revised By-laws. Mr. McLaughlin, the expert referred to, is employed by the very largest and most important financial institutions situated in Boston. His testimony is all that could be desired as to the accuracy of the Treasurer's Accounts and the excellence of the methods employed. Business men are very quick to see where any improvement in method is necessary or desirable, and are not personally sensitive about changes. We may safely accept in this case the statement that nothing is found that should be changed in the methods employed.

The investment of the various funds is generally of the most solid description, and the securities worth much more than the valuations placed upon them in the books, their present market value being about twenty-eight and a half per cent, more than their original appraisal. A full schedule of these securities was submitted for our examination. The volume of business for the year as compared with that of last year shows an increase of nearly \$78,000, the expenditures of all sorts for the year ending September 1, 1889, being \$685,152, while that for the year ending September 1, 1890, was \$762,946.

So much for the precise matters referred to us. We may perhaps in closing be permitted to call attention to the undoubted fact that far less money is contributed in recent years to this noble cause than could be contributed very easily. These are prosperous times, and the ability of the churches was never greater, but we do not give under pressure. The great funds of the Otis and Swett bequests have in some measure hindered the ordinary givers. The urgency has not been such as we remember in those days when debt stared the Board in the face. Great funds are sometimes an injury to benevolent institutions. The exhaustion of those we have will very soon relieve us from such injury. Let the pious members of our churches henceforth sacrifice in personal ease and luxury but a fraction of that which is sacrificed daily by the men and women who represent us on heathen soil, and there would not be room to receive. Our officers would then be able to plan on a scale of

maximum and not minimum achievements, as was said by the preacher of the Annual Sermon. The scale of missionary operations is strictly confined within the limits fixed by financial considerations.

Napoleon tells us how an army travels. The army of the Lord's hosts must rest upon its base of supplies, and will advance in this age of the world only as supplies are poured into the treasury with prayer for God's blessing upon them.

The Committee on the Home Department Report, Rev. Llewellyn Pratt, D.D., Chairman :—

Your committee call attention to these points :—

I. The large number of new missionaries commissioned during the past year—fifty-four, the largest number appointed in a single year in the history of the Board. This fact furnishes occasion for gratitude and congratulation as attesting the strong hold which the cause of foreign missions has upon the hearts of the young men and women in our churches. It suggests also the necessity of wise preparation and ample provision for the many who have been fired with enthusiasm by the student movement in our schools and colleges. The wide range from which these new recruits have been drawn, the proportion from the interior and the West, the increase in the number of ordained men, are facts full of encouragement.

II. We note with gratification the increase in the gifts to the treasury of the Board. An examination of the figures given shows that this increase in yearly donations has come largely from the Woman's Boards, indicating that systematic canvass and personal appeal are most potent factors in securing the means for carrying on our work. The full discussion in another report of the comparison between the growth of contributions to this Board and that of those to other benevolent societies, and the growth of the membership of the churches, makes it unnecessary for us to emphasize these comparisons here; but these furnish themes for study, and reasons for the employment of every means for bringing home to the consciences of all the members of our churches—men and women, old and young—the duty laid upon us by the Master to evangelize the world, and to do this in the manner enjoined by him: by going out into all the world and preaching the gospel to every creature.

The two great funds, the Otis and the Swett bequests, which have been wisely used in establishing new missions and in meeting special calls in evangelistic and educational work, are now greatly reduced, so that they can be depended upon for emergencies but one or two years more. Your committee congratulate the Board upon this encouraging outlook. The time has come when the whole burden of sustaining the work thus enlarged by these benefactions, and the gaining possession of new fields must rest, where it belongs, upon the Christian men and women now living. We rejoice that the appeal is thus simplified and made imperative, that the work of this generation is to be done by this generation, and that our readiness to meet and obey the divine call and command is to be tested and, we believe, more fully developed. We are grateful for the faith and courage which have used these funds, providentially put into our hands, for the opening of larger opportunity and the increase of responsibility, believing that the grace of God will be bestowed to enable us to meet the demands upon us. We recommend to pastors and all who love the cause and kingdom of our Lord that this great need of enlarged contributions to meet this opportunity be steadily kept before the churches, and that the aim for the present year be to secure at least \$500,000 in donations.

III. We have been greatly interested in the work accomplished by the district and field secretaries. This work done by them, and by the missionaries who have coöperated with them, has been of great value in educating and stimulating the churches, and has abundantly justified the wisdom of such appointments. We are in hearty sympathy with the resolution passed at this meeting—"that there be a substantial increase of the force employed by the Board to protect the interests of its missions and the cause it represents before the churches contributing to its support."

The Committee on Missions in Africa, Rev. O. S. Dean, D.D., Chairman :—

The committee note the providences of God which have lifted into prominence the Dark Continent as a missionary field. The return of Stanley and the results of recent explorations have brought to light a larger knowledge of the continent and its peoples, and opened the way for more intelligent work for their redemption. The eagerness shown by continental nations to parcel out and divide up the territory of this continent among themselves is emphasizing the duty of the strong to give the gospel to these neglected races; while from the colored students of our own country are coming forward some of the most useful workers for this field, three out of five missionaries in the East Central African Mission being graduates of Fisk University. These facts emphasize the importance of larger work in this land, and suggest that we may properly expect that the gospel will be carried thence by the descendants of the African race.

While there has been no heroic movement in any of the missions, like the revival of Marsovan, it is exceedingly gratifying to note the fact that in all the missions, without exception, there has been a

steady and healthy progress in the work. Considerable gains have been made by the churches, eighty-six having been added to the churches of the Zulu Mission, during the year, making the total membership of its sixteen churches 1,155. There has been a marked increase in the native contributions, and praiseworthy efforts made in the direction of self-support, the Bailundu church of the comparatively young mission in West Central Africa having, with their own hands and labor, unaided by a penny of foreign money, built a commodious house of worship in harmony with their own simple style of living, and it has been publicly dedicated to the worship of the living God, the bell for which, contributed by American friends, was carried inland two hundred miles on their own backs.

Your committee call attention to one phase of the educational work as illustrated in the industrial department of the Amanzimtote School for Boys. Nine apprentices and six pupils of the school have been trained in different forms of carpentry and joiner work, and 988 articles of furniture have been made. While the work of the missionaries is preaching the gospel, it yet seems that among these uncivilized races such industrial education is a phase of practical Christianity worthy of judicious recognition and encouragement.

Your committee conclude their report by expressing their profound conviction that the time is ripening for a great advance on every field we now occupy in that land, and that so far as the Zulu Mission is concerned the time has already come to penetrate into the interior and to the northward with the light of the gospel, to shed its rays on a darkness that as yet is total. We repeat the question of the Secretaries, "Where are the half-dozen young men of faith and courage and heroic purpose who are ready at once to enter the Dark Continent, at this open door, and share in the glorious work of winning its people to Christian faith and civilization?"

The Committee on the Missions in Turkey, Hon. James White, Chairman:—

Your committee have been greatly gratified at the evidence presented in these reports of substantial progress within the past year in the various branches of missionary work. It is with especial joy that we note the accounts of the continued and multiplied revivals in different sections of the empire, not only bringing within the evangelical churches converts in unusual numbers, but greatly quickening the spiritual life of believers and affecting even the old ecclesiastical organizations.

In this good work, native pastors and preachers have had a conspicuous share, thus confirming the hope, always entertained, that these lands may be entrusted entirely to the care of those to whom we have preached the pure gospel. We have handed them the torch, lighted by divine grace, and they will pass it on, that from it other torches may be kindled until the whole empire shall be illumined.

We note the manifold obstacles now standing in the way of our work in Turkey, arising from the poverty of the people, the oppressive taxation, and the threatening political outlook. But we are sure that whatever changes may occur on the map of European or Asiatic Turkey, and whoever may rule on the Bosphorus, Jesus Christ is King over all, and that in the interests of his kingdom he will govern this region in which our missionaries have labored in so much faith and with such zeal and marked success. We are not to relax efforts because of present and apparent difficulties, but to push forward with redoubled energy, taking yet fuller possession of the land where God has blessed the labors of this Board in past years.

The Committee on Missions in India and Ceylon, Rev. George R. Merrill, Chairman:—

The report from these three fields is substantially in the same words as in former years, "progress slow, but sure and steady." Your committee, however, are impressed with the conviction that these words may now be fraught with unusual significance; that "sure and steady" work in India is telling in a way that ere long may rejoice our hearts and bring glory to Him to whom India belongs.

There seems to be a growing anticipation on the part of the people that Christianity is to conquer, and that at no distant day. Leading men among the educated classes are free to confess as much to the missionaries. Rev. Dr. E. P. Thwing, of Brooklyn, in a paper laid before your committee, bears testimony to the same expectation, indicated to him by the intellectual ferment of the people and the extreme efforts of the priests to revive devotion to the old gods and the dying faiths. Along with this there is, as noted by him, the growing assurance among Christians that "the acceleration of God's providential movements, promised in these latter days, has already begun. There have been many prophecies of late concerning India which emphasize the call made by these missions for reinforcements, and reports would seem to justify our conviction that only a fairly adequate force is needed in the scene of the Board's earliest labor, in fields hallowed by so much consecrated service, to hasten these prophecies to their fulfilment.

Your committee emphasize the words "fairly adequate force," for it seems something worse than a mistake to leave these fields, in which so much has been expended, and where, unless all the signs are

vain, wonders are yet to be wrought, not only without the increase of laborers called for by widening opportunities, but with numbers so lessened that burdens must be doubled on men and women already bearing to the utmost of their strength.

In particular in the Marathi Mission your committee make special note of the progress in educational work, the success of the school for high-caste girls. We heartily commend the plan of theological training, by which five months of study, on the part of selected young men, are made practically seven months of evangelistic work. The prominence of Sunday-school work in this field is to be noted, and the introduction of societies of Christian Endeavor, for which the same blessed measure of usefulness is hoped in the foreign field which they are filling at home.

We dwell with pleasure on the cheering report presented by the Madura Mission — of consecration and fidelity among native Christians, consecration manifesting itself in offerings whose generosity may rebuke many American Christians, and fidelity to the Lord under bitter reproaches and persecutions for his sake.

The College at Pasumalai rejoices in new buildings, filled already with more than 400 students. The Normal School for Girls gives promise of needed provision for instruction that shall satisfy the largest demand, and, with the Boys' High School, is certain to supply a needed factor in the work of the mission.

On reviewing the report of the Ceylon Mission, your committee make grateful mention of the consecrated service of Rev. E. P. Hastings, D.D., who has finished his course of forty-four years in the service of the Board, seventeen of which were spent in the presidency of Jaffna College. The varied activities and agents of this field are intelligently coördinated to the one end: the thorough evangelization of the people. Growth in grace is noted among Christians and a spirit of inquiry among those without. As in other portions of the field, work among the young has had special prominence and is of special promise. Mention is made of the visit of L. D. Wishard, representing the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the helpfulness of it in the service of the mission among young men.

Attention is called in the report to the work among educated non-Christians, and the possible fruitfulness of evangelistic effort among them, if prosecuted in a right spirit and by men who are properly representative of an intelligent Christianity. The deputation now on its way to India, under the lead of Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D., is commended to the prayers of all friends of the Board, that the movement may be so prudent and the work so attended with the divine blessing that it will issue in results that shall be in harmony with the work which we seek to do in the name of the common Lord, and that the One Kingdom may be built up in India.

The Committee on the Missions in China, President James B. Angell, Chairman : —

Although China remains a difficult field for missionary work, yet the reports before us show steady, if slow, progress. We have four missions, each of them, except that at Hong Kong, having not only its stations, but also out-stations, and all the work goes steadily on. The North China Mission has been embarrassed by sickness and death, and much needs reinforcement. The educational work, so important in that land of scholars, and the medical work are taking on larger proportions than in the past. It is to be hoped that at no distant day the means of establishing an institution of collegiate rank at Tung-cho may be found, this institution to occupy the intermediate ground between the high-school training and the theological instruction now given. The preachers for China must be reared in China. Nearly 4,000 patients received treatment in the hospitals connected with our missions during the period covered by the reports before us. No better object-lesson in practical Christianity could be given to the Chinese than is offered by our hospitals, and none better calculated to impress the disciples of Confucius.

Our missionaries are doing their part toward furnishing textbooks written in Chinese for schools, the translation of the Scriptures in a more accurate form than the earlier versions, and a somewhat varied Christian literature. The missionaries of the various American and European societies which lately met in conference at Shanghai are reported to be much impressed with the hopeful aspect of their work, and to be sanguine in the belief that China will yet be brought to Christ. The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are still too few.

We ought not to keep silent concerning the fact that our missionaries have reason to fear embarrassment sooner or later, if the Congress of the United States unjustly and cruelly legislates, or if our citizens treat Chinese residents here, in disregard to our solemn treaty stipulations with the Chinese government. As Christian citizens, let the friends of this Board and of missions raise their voices in protest against proceedings which disgrace us as a powerful Christian nation, and which may provoke retaliation, to the serious harm of our missionaries, and, indeed, of all American citizens in China.

The Committee on Missions in Japan, Rev. E. G. Porter, Chairman : —

It has been a year of many trials to our brethren at work there. The public mind has been greatly agitated by the political disturbances which have led to the indefinite postponement of the treaty

revision, which only a few months ago we thought was nearly accomplished. Under the conservative reaction the cry has been, "Japan for the Japanese," and the feeling against foreigners was in some sections very pronounced, though happily not resulting in serious acts of violence. This was eagerly seized by many as an opportunity for a noisy revival of Buddhism and Shintoism. Japanese critics discovered, as arguments for the new party, some of the flaws in Christendom, which were not difficult to find, though no one seems to have brought charges against Christianity itself.

Our missionaries note with sincere regret the discouraging failure of the movement for ecclesiastical union with other evangelical bodies, a union toward which the Japanese have looked with earnest longing and for which they may yet strive more unitedly in the years to come.

There has been a steady growth of commerce, manufactures, railroads, and electric light companies all over Japan. Over \$100,000,000 of capital have been invested in new companies. The third national industrial exhibition has been held during the year, the largest in the history of this rapidly developing people. There has been a remarkable agitation, headed by Christian people, on questions relating to social purity.

The number of foreign teachers, other than missionaries, has largely increased, several having been sent out by the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose special agent, Mr. Wishard, has done excellent service in arranging branches of this association at the centres of learning in Japan, besides conducting a summer school for Bible study at Kyoto, at which 500 students were present, from all parts of the country.

Our mission has met with a serious loss in the death of the Rev. Joseph Hardy Neesima, LL.D., to whom more than to any other agency this Board is indebted for the origin and spread of its work in Japan. Many remarkable tributes have been paid to his memory, both in Japan and in this country. He lived to see the school which, in 1875, he planted in Kyoto grow to be, in 1890, the largest Christian institution of learning in the land, with about 900 students, of whom more than eighty were candidates for the ministry.

The Board is now working in twenty-eight of the forty-seven political divisions of Japan. To hold these important positions ten new families and fifteen single ladies are called for at once. The pathetic appeal of last year at New York, which none of us can forget, was not responded to. Delay is costly. Others are advancing. About eighty new missionaries were added to the Protestant force last year. Yet our balance is on the wrong side. We suffered a net loss of four. Up to April last only one new name had reinforced our mission for two years. A few have gone since, and some are now on the way, but we are not meeting the demand, nor fulfilling the expectations which our success had awakened.

The adult membership of our churches there is nearly one third of that of all denominations, while we have less than one sixth of the total number of missionaries in Japan.

Notwithstanding all these embarrassments, we are glad to report a total gain for the year of twenty-three pastors and evangelists, 1,615 additions to the churches on confession of faith, and twelve new churches organized, making the total number sixty-one, with a membership of 9,146.

Much good work has been done through our Hospital and Training School for Nurses at Kyoto, and a wide circulation has been given to our Christian magazines, newspapers, and books.

The Committee on Missions in the Pacific Islands, President J. W. Strong, Chairman:—

The report of the Prudential Committee on the Hawaiian Islands is necessarily brief, not because the work in that first-completed foreign mission is retarded, but because the Hawaiian Board is conducting it on a home missionary basis. The labors of Dr. Hyde in the Theological Training School at Honolulu are gratefully recognized. His culture, his manhood, his good sense, and his practical piety, and the influence of those associated with him are telling upon all the social and educational interests on those islands. The generous gifts of Christian merchants at Honolulu have made it possible largely to increase the teaching and missionary forces on the islands; and the selection of an assistant for Dr. Hyde in the training school; of an assistant for Mr. Damon in the Chinese work; of a president and assistant teacher for Oahu College; and of missionary superintendents and evangelists for the several islands, indicate a forward movement all along the line of marked significance. Doubtless pure religion is destined to remain dominant on the Hawaiian Islands, and they will continue to be important strategic points from which the missionary forces shall be distributed southward and westward till the fulness of the seas shall be brought to Christ.

The churches sustaining the Board have occasion to rejoice with the diligent toilers in Micronesia in the success of their labors. Peculiar difficulties and fiery trials have beset them: yet has the Lord of missions given them tokens of special favor, and has made good his promise, "I am with you all the days."

There have been political complications in Micronesia, on the part of the Spanish and German

Protectorates, which have not proved protectorates to the mission work. But we are sure that the conciliatory spirit which, without needlessly provoking animosities on the one hand or sacrificing the interests of Christ's kingdom to gain government favors on the other, has marked the true statesmanship of the Board and its missionaries in the past, will continue to be the policy of these ambassadors of Christ in the future.

The *Morning Star*, under admirable management, has proved itself a most effective helper in the missionary work. That work could not have been conducted with efficiency without this swift ship, availing itself of wind and steam to bear the gospel messengers of the cross, plowing the "desert of the seas." It has been found necessary to supplement the services of the larger vessel, which could afford to visit the stations only at long intervals and to remain only for a brief period, by a smaller vessel running from island to island and from group to group, and which can afford to tarry while the itinerant superintendents of the work remain for a time to cheer, to comfort, to advise, and to encourage the missionaries and their assistants who in solitude, but not in sorrow, are publishing the glad tidings to them that are afar off. A schooner of fifty tons, appropriately named the *Robert W. Lagan*, has been built in San Francisco in obedience to the command of Jesus that a small ship should wait on him.

The Committee on Missions in Papal Lands, Rev. C. O. Brown, D.D., Chairman:—

The four missions maintained by this Board in Papal lands, two in Mexico, one in Spain, and one in Austria, report a good degree of progress and some items of especial interest.

An event of great importance as related to the missions in Mexico is the establishment of a theological training school at Ciudad Juarez, formerly known as Paso del Norte, across the Rio Grande from El Paso. Its location makes it accessible to two other of our great societies: the American Home Missionary Society and the New West Education Commission, which, it is hoped, will avail themselves of its privileges in training young men for their work in the Southwest. The New West Education Commission took formal part in establishing the school. It is expected that fifteen young men will be ready to begin their studies this fall. The Girls' School at Chihuahua reports progress and calls for reinforcement of its teachers.

In Western Mexico, where the Board has two stations, five out-stations, two churches, and sixty-eight members, the progress is slow, but is believed to be withal sure and encouraging. The church at Guadalajara has been sending out its members to work in adjacent villages, and they have found some encouragement, with some persecution.

The fall and winter report from the work in Spain, which was rendered last year, makes it unnecessary to go so largely into detail at this time. The number of additions to the churches during the past year, fifty-five, is quite favorable. Eight new churches have been organized, largely in country places where the members are few, but where the fellowship and mutual support are the more needed. The peculiar strength of Protestantism in Spain to-day is not to be found in the few chapels and organized churches of the larger cities, but in the many companies of Christians, some with and some without pastors, scattered throughout the country. It is here that the Protestant Christian becomes the object of especial notice and of fierce persecution. It is here, therefore, that his life, by inevitable contrast with the results of Romanism, becomes a powerful commendation of the pure and simple gospel of Christ. It is the testimony of many such lives in different parts of Spain that is keeping before the public at large, and the government in particular, the fact that there is a "religious question."

Special interest centres, as in former years, in the Girls' School at San Sebastian. It has steadily gained in popularity and in the interest of the better classes of the people. It is hoped that within a year or two a suitable building may be erected, thus giving assurance to the public of permanency.

In Austria the period under review has been one of great activity in all departments. The number, ninety-two, received into membership exceeds that of any previous year. The restrictive measures of the government continue. At all points meetings are limited to invited guests. No public religious services are allowed. The old bitterness and opposition of Romanists continue. But the world moves, and Austria is beginning to feel the electric touch of that mighty movement which is going on about her; of that movement which dares to protest against ecclesiastical despotism and persecution by erecting its statue to Bruno in the very streets of the Eternal City; of that movement which has made the Pope "a prisoner in the Vatican." Austria has during the past year witnessed the edifying spectacle of a religious protest from the liberal members of its national legislature and from the liberal press against the refusal of a committee to place in the new museum at Prague a tablet to the memory of Huss. The protest was heard and the tablet went in. Moreover, the friends of Protestantism have raised over \$20,000 for a suitable monument to him in Prague.

The year has thus been one of great promise. The schools have been blessed; the churches have been strengthened and encouraged. But the mission needs enlargement by one or more mission families. Friends are also needed to aid in the support of a larger number of native preachers. And

your committee would recommend that so far as practicable the needs of this field and those of the other missions mentioned in this report be met. We would also urge upon the churches such enlarged contributions as will make it possible for the Board to grant the pressing and reasonable requests of these faithful workers.

The Committee on the Special Paper, read by Secretary Clark, on "Higher Christian Education as Related to Foreign Missionary Work," President Franklin Carter, Chairman:—

In reviewing Dr. Clark's admirable paper, with all the positions of which your committee are in hearty accord, they beg leave to commend to all Christians connected with this Board the truth and importance of its statements. The necessity for developing higher schools and colleges in the countries where Christian missions are established cannot be too strongly emphasized in the plans of to-day. Especially in those countries where subtle systems of thought have been elaborated, and where the study of these systems has been instrumental in giving their disciples a high degree of quickness and acuteness, nothing can take the place of native converts of thorough training and of special careful equipment in Christian philosophy and the evidences of Christianity. For the conversion of the high-caste men in India we may hope much from influences proceeding from schools of science ennobled by Christian views. Even now native Christians in India, trained in our schools, are rivaling and supplanting the Brahmans in the administrative offices of the government. Already native preachers in Japan are defending the claims of a crucified Christ to divine power, and are reaching the well-trained young men of the university. In China the missionaries are feeling deeply the need of Christian education to resist Western materialism, that threatens to blend itself with the incoming higher education. Christianity must supply the moral basis of the new civilization. There is, further, a necessity for Christian education to deepen the spiritual life in the church that evangelistic work may become broad and permanent.

The colleges in Turkey have exerted an influence upon the destiny of the various nationalities of that empire which can hardly be exaggerated, and if they can be maintained and properly supported they have a still greater work before them.

The few colleges and seminaries already established are among the most promising springs of Christian influence in the world to-day. May God strengthen them and bless their teachers and students, enabling these schools to train the best young native to do for his countrymen what the best foreigner can rarely, if ever, accomplish.

The Committee on the Special Paper, read by Secretary Alden, on "Missionary Motives," President S. C. Bartlett, Chairman:—

The Secretary's paper on "Missionary Motives" is a worthy companion and sequel to his paper of last year on "The Place of Prayer in the Missionary Work." It goes to the foundation, and reaches to the height, of the whole mission movement. It emphatically presents as "the impelling force underlying and pervading the missionary activity of the church of Christ" this great fact: "the Spirit of Christ, its living Head." This impelling force is further defined as exhibiting itself in profound conviction of human sinfulness and ruin, of the superabounding provisions of divine grace, of personal obligation, of the divine superintendence of the work, of the emergency before the Church, united with a sweet sense of fellowship with Christ, and with a calm joy in the assured triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom.

In the pending conflict between naturalism and supernaturalism, between human schemes and God's revealed plan and method, this paper would hold the churches and the missionaries firm and fast to the divine authority, the divine instructions, and the divine help on which alone the missionary work is hopeful or the salvation of the world is possible.

The committee are happy to put on record their belief that this paper expresses the spirit in which the Home Secretary has conducted his own arduous labors, and which he has steadily endeavored to awaken in the candidates for missionary service, and in the whole sphere of his personal and official relations. And they do not hesitate to affirm their conviction that with the maintenance at home and abroad of the missionary motives thus set forth the successful prosecution of the great enterprise in which we are engaged and the life of this American Board are bound up.

The Committee on the Special Paper, read by Secretary Smith, on "The Missionary Outlook," Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., Chairman:—

This paper, under the title of "The Missionary Outlook," sets before us the missionary work as a colossal campaign: its aim, the subjugation of the world to Christ; its forces, the host of God's elect; its sweep of time, the centuries of human history. The paper calls us therefore to consider two lines of thought: first, the signs of promise which the field discloses, and second, the facts relating to the means and methods by which the campaign is to be carried on to final triumph,

Your committee share most fully the enthusiasm of the Secretary as to the tokens of cheer which everywhere meet the eye. They are such as these: the growing supremacy in the civilized world of the great Christian nations, England, Germany, and the United States; the rapid spread of our English tongue as the chief language of traffic and international interchange, carrying everywhere it goes our Bible and our Protestant faith; the growing ease of communication, whereby the ends of the earth are brought, as it were, face to face, and Christianity enabled to lay its touch of healing almost without delay upon the nations; the marvelous accessibility of the unevangelized peoples, offering opportunities hitherto unexampled for the preaching of the gospel to almost every kindred and people and tongue; the wonderful success of modern missions, seen in the transformation of whole nations from the lowest condition of heathen barbarism to a degree of civilization which rivals that of long-favored Christian lands; and finally, this grand work of enlightenment and regeneration moving forward now with a momentum that waxes in fulness and power with every passing year.

Such facts as these, set forth most clearly and strikingly in this paper, justify abundantly the confident hope with which the writer summons us to give ourselves for the conflicts with the powers of darkness yet to come. Surely when one goes back to the day when the barriers to the work of missions rose high and frowning and seemingly impregnable on every side, not an open door anywhere through which a messenger of the gospel could set foot without imperiling his life; and then over against this sets the facts of to-day, with these identical barriers not only thrown down, but almost literally swept out of existence, and the gospel free to go wherever it lists, one insignificant patch of heathendom alone excepted—it is impossible for even the most indifferent observer not to see what marvels God hath wrought and not to feel the blood stir within him over the splendid prospects of the future.

Agreeing most heartily, therefore, with the paper as to the abundant reasons for thanksgiving and of inspiration which such a review furnishes, your committee desire to emphasize the appeal which the Secretary puts forward for the more zealous and effective prosecution of this great campaign. With reference to this a few suggestions offer themselves.

First of all let us caution ourselves as to expecting overmuch from the leadership of Christian nations in the world's affairs. Undoubtedly they are becoming more and more the dominant forces in its civilization. But it is not to be forgotten that while they are thus opening the way for the incoming of Christianity among the nations, they are at the same time furnishing the most potent hindrances to its success. Behind the opium traffic, that awful curse whose withering touch is like a plague of death upon not less than 150,000,000 of Chinese, is Christian England; and with no excuse whatever save the profits she wrings out of the bodies and souls she helps to destroy. Behind the infernal liquor traffic, with which the Dark Continent is being scourged worse, even, than by the infamous slave-trade, are Christian Germany and Christian America, and with the profits of their rum and gin as their only excuse. Behind the flood of infidelity and rationalism pouring steadily into India and Japan and counterworking powerfully the efforts of our missionaries, are all three of these Christian nations, and with avowed hostility to Christ and his gospel as their inspiring cause.

While therefore we rejoice in seeing these great Christian powers enlarging their sphere of influence over the nations, let us not fail to pray, and to pray earnestly, and, as respects our own country, *to vote as we pray*—that these mighty dominators of national destiny may be led to wield their power in the fear of God and for the furtherance and not the hindrance of his gospel.

Then there is imperative need, in the judgment of the committee, of a greatly deepened sense of our responsibility, as the followers of Christ, in respect to the missionary work. First of all we need to remind ourselves that we are, as the paper states, conducting a grand campaign. We are under orders—orders that are peremptory and admit of neither excuse, debate, nor delay. We have no option. We cannot plead disabilities or difficulties. Our great Commander says: "*Go ye! preach my gospel to every creature;*" and go we must. Costs are nothing; obstacles nothing; possible non-success or defeat nothing. "*Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.*" Though on every side there towered Chinese walls mountains high, though money must needs be poured out by millions; aye, though on this side were death-belts like those of Africa, and on that the fiercest savages and cannibals of the Fiji Islands, it would not matter. The word of command rings like a bugle-blast, and we must obey or be false to our sacramental vows.

It would do the churches of our day good to feel the sharp grip of this clear, unquestioned necessity. No word is more needed in these times of lax obligation and lax conscience and lax morality than that old word—*duty*. A pilgrimage under the brow of the old mount that flamed and thundered, and out of the ineffable splendors that enshrined Jehovah sent forth the tables of the *law*, would help not a few of God's people to remember that obedience to God's commands is now as ever a prime condition of his blessing. Red Seas and Amalekites will evermore give way when the chosen people promptly and loyally follow the pillar of cloud and of fire.

Springing out of such increased convictions of personal duty will naturally flow two results: the

consecration of persons and the consecration of property. We must have more laborers for the great field. True there is a noble company of 5,000 youth now under pledge to enter the missionary service. Let us rejoice with full hearts for such a proof of increased interest in spreading the gospel. But what are these among a thousand millions sitting in the region and shadow of death, and on whose ears the name of Jesus has never fallen? Secretary Smith says the entire force of toilers now in the mission field, counting men and women, is only 6,000. And he says further that this force might be doubled twice over without meeting the real need. China alone needs a full thousand and Africa surely as many more. Whence then shall these so urgently needed reinforcements come? They must come chiefly from our homes; from yours and from mine. We must consecrate our children, and we must do it not reluctantly, not after we have prayed to be excused, but gladly, and only wishing we had more to offer. Only when in every Christian home there is such a spirit shall we see the response there ought to be to this appealing cry from every quarter of the globe for helpers in the vast harvest-field.

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